The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.....NO. 2263. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.

[illegible] stationed his site to his seat. He who did Messrs. ADAMS, CRAIG, HASKIN and MORRISON—and three Southern Democrats, Messrs. KING, MASON and GARLAND. The mainly independence of these last named gentlemen, was in marked contrast with the conduct of the Illinois Douglas men, who, in their anxiety to get back to the Administration fold, betrayed even where vain never failed them in their desperate struggle last Spring. The conviction forces itself upon the mind of any candid observer here, that the power of Executive patronage and patronage has demoralized and materially curtailed the Douglas party in Congress.

It speaks ominously, too, as though the Senate Chamber is losing its hold on the Senate as well, unless we are to account for the supineness of his reputed friends there upon the supposition that he is ready to come into full communion with "the party" on their own terms. Yesterday the Senate acted upon the Illinois appointments, leaving those in favor of Douglas men who were rejected for their faith, yet it does not appear that anybody made the least effort to check the sweep of the Administration axe. The Anti-Douglas nominees were confirmed without difficulty, if not without question. What does this mean?

It is stated here that the Hon. ANDREW J. RIDGEWAY has appeared before the Board of State Canvassers, to contest for Mr. HAZZARD, the contestant of the claim of the Hon. JERE. E. HAZARD, as Representative from Westchester. JESSE VAN BUREN was originally employed, but has declined the honor—perhaps from a wholesome dread of the *ne ex* of that test.

The conduct of the defeated candidate for Governor, in thus making himself a party to a scheme for defeating the declared will of the voters of Westchester County, and cheating Mr. HAZARD out of his seat, excites a good deal of unpleasant comment, and suggests the idea that the people were right in the verdict rendered against him in the late State election.

There is some talk of a Senatorial Democratic Caucus with a view of ousting Mr. HUNTER from the chairmanship of the Committee on Finance. He is a decided Free-trade man, and advocate of ad valorem duties; while the President favors incidental protection and specific duties. If Mr. DOUGLAS was displaced as Chairman of the Territorial Committee, because he differed with the President, and could not carry out his policy, surely Mr. HUNTER will have to go, for a similar reason.

The Administration seems disposed to let Commodore PAULDING suffer for his arrest and return to the United States of WALKER and his filibusters. The refusal of the United States Attorney at New-York to defend him against the suit of McDONALD, was probably based on instructions from Washington, issued as a slight concession to the Southern filibuster sentiment. The Commodore certainly should not be permitted to suffer for official conduct which challenged the plaudits of his Government even while it disavowed the act.

As it is deemed exceedingly desirable to provide in some way for the defeated PUSZAS, his friends here are talking of him as a candidate for Congress to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of JOHN KELLY.

Mr. SANDERS, the French Minister, to-day handed Mr. CASS a letter from the Imperial Court, conferring the Order of the Legion of Honor upon Professor MAURY, in recognition of his distinguished services to the commerce of the world. Of course, it cannot be accepted until permission is accorded by act of Congress. S.

XXXVth CONGRESS---Second Session.

SENATE... WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 20.

The Senate met at noon. The reading of the journal occupied upwards of half an hour.

Various memorials were presented, mostly asking for pensions.

On the joint resolution to adjourn from the 23d of December to the 4th of January, Mr. FOOT called for the yeas and nays. The resolution was adopted. The following Senators voted against it:

Messrs. Chandler, Clark, Clingman, Collamer, Dixon, Davis, Doolittle, Durkee, Fessenden, Fitzpatrick, Foot, Foster, Gwin, Jones, Hamlin, Hammond, Hunter, Johnson of Tenn., Reid, Rice, Wade, Ward—28.

Mr. RICE, of Minnesota, offered a bill which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Territories, to organize the Territory of Dacotah.

Mr. CLINGMAN moved to take up the French Spoliation bill, for the purpose of assigning some day for its consideration, and gave notice that he would call it up on Jan. 6.

The Pacific Railroad bill came up as the order of the day.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, offered a new bill as a substitute, of which the following is a synopsis:

R The President and Senate shall appoint five civil engineers practically experienced in the laying out and construction of railroads, who, within two years, shall locate the route of a railroad from the Missouri River to San Francisco, through the region between the 34th and 42d parallels.

If the President approves of their decision, the railroad, as located by them, shall be built by the Government, under the direction of a Board, to consist of the Secretaries of War and the Interior, the Postmaster-General and the Attorney-General, who shall contract with the lowest bidders for its construction, on sections of not more than twenty-five miles in length.

Money to build the road shall be raised by loan, as needed, in sums of not more than $10,000,000 annually.

From the passage of the act fix the location of the road, all public lands between the aforesaid parallels shall be withheld from sale, but shall be open to preemption by actual settlers. After the road is located, the proceeds of the sale of lands for 100 miles on each side shall constitute a fund for the construction of the road, and the payment of the debt incurred for it.

Mr. WILSON proposes this on the ground that the Pacific Railroad is a public necessity, and that there is no hope that private capital will invest in it. If done at all, it must be done by Government.

Mr. FOOT's amendment to strike out "from the Missouri River, between the mouths of the Big Sioux and Kansas Rivers, between the 40th parallel on the boundary of Minnesota and the Southern boundary of the United States," was lost, by Ayes, 17; Noes, 29.

Mr. FOOTE discussed the merits of the road, chiefly in regard to the question of the tariff on the materials, and moved as an amendment that the road be built exclusively of American iron.

This elicited considerable discussion.

Mr. GWIN considered that the bill at present provided for all legitimate protection to the American iron interests.

Mr. SIMMONS was strongly in favor of the use of the best materials, as a matter of economy, even if it should cost double. But there was no doubt the requirement of three hundred thousand tons, if offered by contract, would bring out offers at the lowest price if would be profitable to manufacture at, and he did not want it at less.

Mr. CLEMENS, after asking the Senator from New-York, whether there had not been a breakage of American iron on the Erie Railroad, to which Mr. SEWARD replied he had not so heard, and thought not, went on to discuss the relative cost of the production of iron in England and America, proving that from the lower rate of wages, England can produce it cheaper, inasmuch as nine-tenths of the manufacture of iron consists in labor. He also ridiculed the idea that English manufacturers had lowered the price $10 a ton for the purpose of breaking American manufacturers, for as the English manufacture 4,000,000 of tons annually, $10 would represent $40,000,000, which is rather expensive rivalry. We might as well say that American cotton planters have lowered the price of cotton to break down the competition of Algeria. Further, it was difficult to say what is raw material in iron. Ore is raw material to pig iron, pig to bar, and bar is raw material to the blacksmith. He would regard the iron as raw material to the railroad, and admit it duty free.

Mr. SEWARD, expressing himself generally in support of Mr. FOOTE's amendment, said that the railroad will be mainly within the Territories, not the States of the United States. The supply of iron will likely, therefore, be drawn from the Western States, perhaps Missouri, or Texas, or from the Territories themselves. He would think it a reproach, that an American road should be made with foreign iron, to pass over American coal and iron beds.

Mr. BRIGHT also spoke in favor of the use of American iron, and bestowed the case of the Pennsylvania and Baltimore roads, saying one was built with American and the other with English iron.

Mr. IVERSON opposed the amendment, as likely to produce a combination of ironmongers to raise the price of iron. He agreed with Mr. CLEMENS to admit iron duty free.

Mr. FOOTE's amendment was then carried by yeas, 32; nays, 22.

Mr. RICE then spoke at length on his Pacific Railroad bill introduced on Thursday last.

The following is the substance of the bill which was introduced by Senator RICE, on the 14th inst., (December,) read twice, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands. It is entitled "A bill to aid in the construction of certain Railroads in the Pacific, to encourage settlement on their lines and for other purposes."

SECTION 1. Authorizes the President to cause the public lands (to the extent of 40 miles on each side of the routes herein mentioned) to be surveyed and the Indian titles extinguished; and that on payment of ten cents per acre by persons settlers the preemption laws be extended thereto.

SEC. 2. Provides that every alternate section, to the number of twenty, in a continuous series, be granted to the States and Territories through which the following proposed roads, namely: From Lake Superior to Puget's Sound, with a branch to the navigable waters of the Columbia River; from the western boundary of the State of Texas to San Pedro or San Diego in the Bay of San Francisco.

SEC. 3. The said lands so granted to the States and Territories shall be subject to the future disposal of the Legislatures thereof, for the purposes above expressed and for no other purpose.

SEC. 4. Defines the conditions of sale of the said lands. That 200 sections may be sold along every 20 continuous miles of the road as completed, but if such road or branches be not completed within 20 years all unsold lands shall revert to the United States.

SEC. 5. Requires that the United States mails shall be conveyed over the road at such rates as may be fixed by Congress, the President being authorized to name the rates temporarily till fixed by law.

SEC. 6. Government shall have the priority of right for all purposes of war, military and postal.

SEC. 7. Sets aside the 16th and 36th sections for school purposes.

SEC. 8. The Trustees shall constitute the legislature, with consent of the States and Territories in which situated.

Mr. RICE introduced a bill to organize the Territory of Dacotah, when on motion of Mr. SEWARD the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 20.

Mr. HUGHES, of Indiana, introduced a resolution instructing the Committee on Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill making an appropriation for taking the eighth census.

Mr. WORCESTER, of Delaware, offered a substitute, to confine the census simply to an enumeration of the people.

The latter was rejected by 51 against 140.

Mr. HUGHES' resolution was then adopted.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and resumed the consideration of the bill granting pensions to soldiers of the war of 1812.

Mr. SMITH, of Illinois, wanted to include the soldiers of the Black Hawk War. He scouted the plea that, because the Treasury was not full justice should not be done those patriots.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Tennessee, while maintaining the duty of the Government to provide pensions for those disabled by wounds or diseases contracted in the public service, held it was not right or proper to inaugurate a general service system of pensions.

A debate followed for and against the bill; but, without coming to a conclusion thereon, the Committee rose.

Mr. PHILLIPS, of Pennsylvania, gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill regulating and fixing the duty on imports, and for other purposes.

On motion of Mr. STANTON, of Ohio, a resolution was adopted requesting the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish a statement of the value of the imports from Great Britain and France into the United States, and the exports of the last named to those countries for the years 1852, 1854, 1855, 1856, and 1857—the information to be obtained from the returns of their Custom-houses.

The House, by 120 against 68, suspended the rules in order to consider the Senate resolution proposing a temporary adjournment from the 23d of December to the 4th of January, and the resolution was passed by 93 against 94. Adjourned.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 20.

No. 263.—Rock Island Factory *vs.* John Gedney *et al.*—Error to Circuit Court for the Middle District of Alabama. The cause was docketed and dismissed with costs.

No. 264.—Samuel H. Clark *et al.* *vs.* Wm. Hart *et al.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the Northern District of California. Cause docketed and dismissed, with costs.

No. 11.—Charles Ballance *vs.* Joseph L. Fogg *et al.*

No. 12.—Charles Ballance *vs.* Samuel Hurt *et al.* No. 13.—John Reynolds *et al.* *vs.* Robert Forsyth. No. 14.—Wm. Kellogg *vs.* Robert Forsyth. No. 15.—Richard Gregg *vs.* Edward P. Tenon. No. 16.—Thomas Meehan *et al.* *vs.* Robert Forsyth. No. 17.—Charles Ballance *vs.* Robert Forsyth *et al.* No. 18.—James O. Conner *vs.* Robert Forsyth.—Errors to the Circuit Court for the Northern District of Illinois. Cases dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

No. 28.—Rose Winans *vs.* The New-York and Erie Railroad Company.—Argument concluded for the plaintiff.

No. 29.—Daniel H. Lonsdale *vs.* Josiah L. Parrish.—Argument commenced for the appellant.

The Yacht Wanderer.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS AT SAVANNAH—REPORTED SALE OF THE "WANDERER'S" CARGO OF SLAVES.

SAVANNAH, Monday, Dec. 20.

The *Republican* of this morning reports the proceedings in the yacht *Wanderer* affair on Saturday. The prosecution was vigorous, District-Attorney GARNETT being assisted by HENRY R. JACKSON, Esq. The prisoners were defended by Messrs. LEGRE and OWENS. Two witnesses, Dr. HAZLEHURST, of Brunswick, and Collector MAHOT, of Darien, were examined. The former testified that he professionally attended some negroes at Jekyl Island, that they appeared to be freshly imported, and were unable to understand English.

Mr. MAHOT testified that the *Wanderer* had no appearance of being a slaver. The prisoners were remanded for further examination. A large number of witnesses have been subpœnaed from different parts of the coast of the State. The trial will probably occupy many weeks. It is generally admitted that the *Wanderer* brought no Africans, but that the ship which did bring them was scuttled and sunk.

The Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle and Sentinel*, Dec. 16, has the following important announcement:

"We learn, from reliable authority, that about two hundred and seventy of the Wild Africans, a portion of the cargo of the *Wanderer*, are now on a plantation in South Carolina, two or three miles below this city, on the Savannah River, having been brought there two days ago, on board a steamboat, from some point near Savannah; and we suppose will soon be offered for sale. Indeed, we are informed that sales have already been made of some of the cargo.

"The success of this enterprise by the owners of the *Wanderer*, establishes the fact very conclusively, that if the Southern people desire or intend to suppress this traffic, they must rely upon themselves, as a reliance upon the Government will be of little avail. The coast of the Slave-holding States is so extensive, that the entire Navy of the United States, if concentrated upon it, cannot maintain the law inviolate. Hence the great necessity for the prompt and efficient action of the people themselves, to protect their rights and interests. They should not hesitate to resort to any and all legitimate means, to arrest at once and forever a traffic so disastrous, if permitted, to the public weal of the South.

The Schooner Susan and the Filibusters.

MOBILE, Monday, Dec. 20.

It is stated here on the best authority, that the schooner *Susan* sailed for Nicaragua with the firm determination on the part of the leaders of the expedition not to allow the British navy or other Foreign Power to stop them without resisting until blood was drawn, their purpose being to ha the disputed points of international law, or compel England to make an early exposure of the grounds of her assumed protectorate over the San Juan River and the adjacent territory. It is thought probable, however, that they will not fall in with any vessels-of-war whatever.

Gas Explosion in Lowell.

LOWELL, Mass., Monday, Dec. 20.

A serious explosion of gas occurred in the picker-room of the Massachusetts Mills this morning, instantly killing two men, Irish operatives, and badly injuring two others. The walls were partially blown outward, and the waste cotton taking fire considerable damage was done to the building.

Disturbance on the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

ALLENTOWN, Penn., Monday, Dec. 20.

A riot took place on Saturday night at Rockdale Station on the Lehigh Valley Railroad. A young man named KEAN was beaten to death. Sixteen of the rioters were arrested.

Sewing-Machine Cases.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Monday, Dec. 20.

Judge WILSON rendered his decision in the Sewing-Machine cases to-day, which have lately been on trial here, sustaining the Wilson patent for the rough-surface and spring-pressure feed, and granting injunctions against the Atwater and the Herron machines, as infringements.

The Bark E. K. Kane.

SAVANNAH, Monday, Dec. 20.

The bark *Clara*, from Bristol, England, arrived here on Saturday, with Captain HAYES and the remainder of the crew of the bark E. K. Kane, from Richmond, Va., lost at sea (as before reported) in November.

Fire in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Dec. 20.

On Saturday night a fire occurred in the building on Sycamore-street, occupied by Russell, Bannon & Co., stove manufacturers, and Crane, Breed & Co., manufacturers of metallic burial cases. The loss on the former is from $6,000 to $8,000; they are insured for $3,000. The loss of the latter is $10,000, and they are insured for $6,000. The stores of Samuel Sullivan and Graham Hammond were considerably damaged.

SAFETY OF THE ARIEL.

Her Arrival at Halifax Short of Coal—Death of Captain Ludlow.

HALIFAX, Monday, Dec. 20.

The United States mail steamship *Ariel*, from Southampton Dec. 1, put into Halifax this afternoon, in charge of the first officer, and short of coal.

She experienced severe weather.

On the 8th inst., during a heavy gale, a sea struck the ship, instantly killing Captain LUDLOW and severely injuring the second officer and four seamen. The first officer was also slightly bruised.

The *Ariel* will proceed to New-York to-morrow afternoon.

The Board of State Canvassers.

ALBANY, Monday, Dec. 20.

The Board of State Canvassers concluded their labors to-day, and adopted a resolution that the Board would not go behind the returns of the County Canvassers. This leaves the cases in Messrs. HAZARD and SHARPE's districts precisely in the condition in which they were passed upon by the Board of County Canvassers.

Southern Ocean-Steamer Movements.

CHARLESTON, Monday, Dec. 20.

The United States Mail Steamship *Columbia*, Capt. M. BERRY, from New-York, arrived at the Bar at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

CITY EXPENSES.

Meeting of the Board of Councilmen—The Tax Levy for 1859.

The Board of Councilmen met last evening, with President HASWELL in the chair. A resolution was offered and laid over, directing the Clerk of the Board to have a full report of the celebration of the laying of the Atlantic Cable published. A report on the same subject was also laid over, appropriating $25,000 to defray the expenses of the celebration.

Several communications were received from the Mayor, vetoing resolutions guaranteeing extra pay to the Assistant Clerks of the Board.

A resolution to have gas-pipes laid in Fourth-avenue, from Forty-second to Fifty-seventh-street, was adopted.

The report from the Board of Aldermen, in relation to Tompkins Market, was adopted.

A communication was received from the Comptroller submitting the following estimates for the

TAX LEVY FOR 1859.

Asylum for Idiots	$240 00
Building Loan Stock, No. 3	50,000 00
Common Schools for State	386,125 71
Common Schools for City	1,246,000 00
Central Park interest and [illegible]	[illegible]
Central Park [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

The first officer, the Lieutenant, was Vicente Arroyo; Second Lieutenant Mata [illegible]; Second Lieutenant Pascual Pascual Gizzarza. Arroyo was the man who pleaded to respect the flag. Arroyo and other officers who gave the order to fire on the flag, which was complied with, were shot. After all this, I was ordered to be shot for two days in succession, and without a Confessor, which, by the way, they did not, to an idiotic place, where a regiment of over 300 men was formed in the square, with a piece of artillery placed in front; and with ringing of bells and mounting of cannons and drums, they made an act of it again. They kept me there in the middle of all the noise for over an hour, escorted by Alfy riflemen and a lieutenant Marmolejo with drawn sword to headquarters. The streets were so crowded with people that my guards had to make their way by force. A few men insulted me, but the people generally looked on me with sympathizing silence. Then they took me to a long hall which I thought at first was a room for a court-martial, but I was mistaken. The two sides of the hall were covered with two lines of soldiers, all wearing red colored dresses; in the middle there was a large table covered with a scarlet colored cloth, and the presiding officer was the same GARLIGNE, dressed as a Turk, in red colors also; opposite to him was MANUEL ELIAS, his second in command; at his right was placed JESUS HIVAS, Justice of the Peace of Cavorca, and at his left a person I did not know. On the table there was a monstrous inkstand and a bundle of papers. The appearance of the hall was blood-red, and was so arranged as to inspire terror, and to me it seemed more like a meeting of thieves and cut-throats than a court-martial. I had thought to myself the most that could happen me was to be treated like a prisoner, but I was deceived.

When I entered the hall, I bowed my head to all in general, and unwillingly they all bowed, even to GARLIGNE, my saints. After this great silence prevailed; but at last GARLIGNE arose and spoke to me in words more insulting and blasphemous than any I had before heard. Never did a man so insult me, as the coward GARLIGNE, who had me bound as a prisoner at his discretion. I shall not tell that which passed through my mind at that moment—I forgot my dangerous and critical position—his insulting language could not but excite in the minds of the people present a sympathy in my favor. Among the accusations he particularly charged me with many particulars, that I had assisted and attended at my house four sick Americans. All the accusations he pronounced false—"I am innocent." In regard to the last charge, in having assisted the sick men—"I do not deny it; I feel proud to acknowledge having assisted men who were better than yourself; but if this Court believes my life pernicious to this country, and to be part of the cause of so many misfortunes, you may order my death; I do not fear it. But, Mr. GARLIGNE, you have no right to insult and abuse a prisoner in your power." He replied: "I need not your advice; your grave is already opened and prepared at the side of your brother-in-law, and in a few moments you sleep with him, and your souls will go to hell!" I told him he could dispose of our lives and bodies, but that our souls belonged only to God. He became enraged at my answers, and ordered me out of the hall, in order that I might make a declaration preparatory to being shot. They conducted me to a room where I was watched by double guards, and they took my declaration in relation to all the facts concerning the affairs at Sonoita. An hour afterwards I told the officer that I was ready. He asked me if I wished to write to my family, but I knew that my letter would not be sent, and requested him to write for me, saying that I had not feared my fate. A short time afterwards, whether it was the sentence of death, fatigue or excitement, brought on slumber, and I asked permission to go to sleep. He thought the request a strange one, and said that some persons had brought me some religious books to read. I told him I did not want the books, but wished to see a minister. I went to bed and soon fell asleep.

Whilst sleeping with troubled dreams I was awakened by that terrible voice that was so well impressed on my mind, but remained quiet, yet under its influence. It was GARLIGNE, who, in thundering tones, was asking where I was. The officer told him that I was sleeping, and then he, (GARLIGNE,) swearing, said it was a strange thing to see a man condemned to death in such a state, and then added it was a pity I should be shot. He remained silent for a moment, and then soliloquized: "Shoot him! Shall I shoot him, or not?" And after a few moments' hesitation he said, "I will not do it;" and then went out. When he was gone the officer came to me, and, shaking me by the hand, told me very cheerfully that I was not to be shot; but I had heard that already, as I had heard GARLIGNE, and I expressed my gratitude at the news and thanked him.

One hour afterwards I was conducted to a small room at the head-quarters, where they put an iron bar on my legs, called in Spanish *barra de grillos*. I was kept in close confinement for twelve days, when the order of march was given.

On the morning of the 25th day of April, the division under the *Commandante de Escuadron*, HILARIO GARLIGNE, composed of 600 men of all arms, were formed in line of battle before head-quarters. In the centre of the troops was a guard of 30 riflemen, and among this body they placed a black pack mule, without bit or bridle, and after consuming a half hour in going about 100 yards, they delivered me up to the aforesaid riflemen, and these men set me upon the mule. An officer came forward, gave his orders, and I was led to the middle of my guards, the bugle sounded, and slowly we left Cavorca for Altar, distant about 25 miles. We passed Pitiquito about 12 o'clock, and before sunset we perceived the houses of Altar, and were soon in the suburbs of the pueblo, where we were ordered to stop. The artillery then took the advance, my guard following it, with me, of course. Behind my mule came a dragoon with the American flag, dragging it on the ground, and four horsemen followed, treading upon the same. After them came 250 footmen, and the cavalry formed the rear.

As I was not tied to the mule, and not having to take care of bridle or anything of the kind, I decided to make the thing more ridiculous by turning my face and body to the mule's tail, and in this position, smoking my pipe, I made my entrance into Altar.

After our arrival at the pueblo, the division moved, with me, around the plaza twice, and then caused my guard, the artillery, and the man with the flag, to halt, and the balance of the garrison marched upon and over the American flag. I could see then what I had not seen before on the American flag, a motto—"Westward Go!" After all this, I was made to alight from the mule and walk across the plaza, and while doing so, GARLIGNE, as is the custom of the country, shouted, "*Muera Alias!*" and to my great surprise his voice was lost in silence. I arrived at my place of confinement, and a guard of twelve men received me in my new prison. On the next day the division started for Hermosillo, and fifty riflemen were left to guard me at that place.

A month elapsed, when the command, not receiving any pay from the Government, JESUS, its commander, left for Ures, the capital of Sonora, to look after it, leaving MANUEL ELIAS, his second in command, in his place. Next day an express arrived from Ures with a closed dispatch to JESUS. A sergeant came to me and mentioned the fact; and I immediately wrote to *Mr. ELIAS, by permission and favor of said sergeant*, for him to let me know what orders he had received in regard to myself. He answered me in a polite manner that he was very sorry that he could not say; that the dispatch was sealed and directed to JESUS, and he had decided to send it back again to his chief. I again sent him word that I would *like to learn my fate, and begged him in open the dispatch*. But, fortunately for me, he was an ignorant and hard-headed man, and sent it back. Its contents were no less than my sentence of death, pronounced in Ures by Gov. PESQUEIRA! Five days after the express had been sent back, ELIAS got tired, and the soldiers being in a state of starvation, he took his own way, as the military always do there, and marched to the Pueblo de la Magdalena, up the San Ignacio River, and delivered me up to the Prefecto, Dr. JOSE ELIAS, where I was taken ill, and remained so for eight days, and when I recovered they sent me down Cucurpi River, and through the villages Tuape, Meriscich, Opodepe, Rayon, Oreachias, Labor, Alamito, San Ignacio, and, at last, Hermosillo, where I was placed in solitary confinement for two days. Here I received an anonymous letter, purporting to be from a secret friend of mine, stating, and even commanding me, that if I would save my life, I must keep secret the acts of my seizure and arrest, and the murder of my four companions at DUNBAR'S store, American territory.

Shortly after I was sent to Guaymas, where I was left in a dungeon in solitary confinement. On the 25th day they notified me that the military had no more jurisdiction over me, and that my cause had been transferred to the District Court of Sonora, whose Judge is FERNANDO ARZERRERAS, but my situation in prison remained still the same. I will not attempt to describe the proceedings of my trial, and only say I was conducted before the Court several times, and I was made to sign, on several occasions, papers that I had never read myself; and when I asked for time to bring my witnesses, they always placed obstacles in the way to defeat my object, as well as never permitting me to cross-examine the witnesses against me. One day they took me before the Court and read to me a sentence of five years' banishment. Being questioned as to what I had to say, I answered that although I knew their acts were unlawful, nevertheless, I would be glad to be banished; I was sent back again to my dungeon, and two or three months after the jailor came to my celebrate and told me to be ready to go out. I obeyed under guard of four soldiers to a sergeant, who conducted me before a Court-martial, where I was notified that the Government had passed no again in the hands of the military authority. Being questioned what I had to say, I answered, they had the right because they had the power. Immediately the Clerk of the Court wrote as much as he pleased, and when he had finished they called to me, and, to appearance, they read to me a very simple declaration, that seemed to contain nothing in particular, and ordered me to sign it. I learned afterwards that I had been made to sign a document that convicted myself, for all that was read to me was different from the document I signed. After that I was returned to my old prison and was graciously permitted to communicate with a few friends, but never allowed to write to or hold any intercourse whatever with American citizens.

One day, I received from the Commandante, Gen. CAMPANARIO, a letter from the United States Minister at Mexico, the Hon. JOHN FORSYTH, and I expressed a desire to be allowed to answer the same, but it was refused me. At last I did send off a letter to the United States Vice-Consul, the Hon. CHAS. E. SMITH, at Mazatlan, informing him that I had not been able to answer the Minister's letter, for want of safe conveyance. My opinion is the said letter was never received by the Consul. About that time, I heard a report from California that I had sold in Mexico I was not and never intended to be an American citizen, and this statement I solemnly deny and protest against. From that time, I was always anxious to write to the Minister, explaining my position, and this right should have been allowed me, but was not. The difficulty then was in finding a safe conveyance, for in that country they intercept letters; but at last I found a person in whom I had confidence, and I wrote to the Consul at Mazatlan, Mr. SMITH, one instead, to him a letter for our Minister in Mexico, in which I solemnly protested against my unlawful seizure, trial, and everything exacted from me by force and intimidation.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

DRY GOODS.

[illegible]

SPECIAL REDUCTION
for
THE HOLIDAYS.
AT SOUTHLIEE BROTHERS offer the greatest inducements to all purchasers of
SILKS,
MERINOES,
POULE DE CHEVRES,
AND DELAINES.
OF BRAWLS.
They have an immense stock at extraordinary low prices.
THE MISSES DEPARTMENT
is, as usual, well supplied.
And of
EMBROIDERIES.
They can offer a very great variety of choice goods at BARE THE USUAL PRICES.
No. 266 Canal-st.
Four doors from Broadway.

CLOAKS AT REDUCED PRICES.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. will offer their large RANGE and VARIED STOCK of CLOAKS, for the balance of the season, AT VERY LOW PRICES. They would call special attention to their stock of RICH VELVET CLOAKS.
Also, their
GENOIS NOVELTIES IN SHAWLS AND CLOAKS, for the Evening and Opera.
CANAL, corner of Mercer.

BEEKMAN & CO.,
No. 479 BROADWAY,
Are offering great bargains in their
EMBROIDERIES AND LACES,
Consisting of Lace and Embroidered Sets
COLLARS,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
SLEEVES,
BANDS,
VEILS, &c., &c., &c.
SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, RIBBONS, AND HOSIERY
Which I just remark, may be bought in the store of MACY, of whom, if you'll take my advice, You'll patronize, rising to his but one price! In Broadway, Nos. 204 and 206, his stand is, And remembering there you may look for, at hand is.

NEW-YORK AND THE SUBURBAN CITIES are well represented every fair day at MACY'S [illegible] place, No. 204 and 206 Sth-av., New-York City, where may be found an EXTENSIVE and SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of LACE GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, RIBBONS, HOSIERY and GLOVES, DRESS TRIMMINGS, LADIES' UNDER CLOTHING, CORSETS, &c., &c. Ladies, Mr. MACY has a fine STORE, [illegible] WITH FINE WARES. We advise you, one and all, to make A CALL with him. R. H. MACY.

DEEPEST, ELEGANT AND VALUABLE
ARTICLES FOR
HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
AT
GENINS'S BAZAAR,
No. 587 and 589 Broadway,
Opp. St. Nicholas Hotel.
Special and efficient attention is invited to the valuable and seasonable goods suitable for
CHRISTMAS AND NEW-YEAR'S PRESENTS,
and compared to the taste, the wants, and the purses of every class, have had been added to all the departments of the Bazaar, and, in order to render the establishment
POPULAR REMEDY FOR
for the purchase of Holiday Gifts, the new articles in every branch of useful attire and ornamental costume for
LADIES,
GENTLEMEN,
MISSES,
AND BOYS,
have been marked at the
LOWEST PRICES
at which they can be sold, without positive loss.
The attention of all who intend to make presents which shall be really valuable to the receivers, and serviceable to them, is invited to the following
PRESENTATION LIST,
in which, if the limits of an advertisement would permit, hundreds of articles would be suitable as tokens of friendly remembrance, whether based upon
FURS
SETS OF RUSSIAN SABLE,
SETS OF HUDSON BAY SABLE,
SETS OF FERMINE,
GENTLEMEN'S FUR GLOVES,
CHILDREN'S FURS of all KINDS,
SLEIGH ROBES in great variety,
Arctic Clocks Cases, Victorines, Muffs, Cuffs, Ladies' Gloves and Gauntlets of all fashionable lengths, Cheap or Costly.
CLOAKS, SHAWLS, TALMAS, &c.,
VELVET CLOAKS, Rich Styles,
CLOTH from $12 to $40.
FRENCH SACQUES,
from $12 to $25.
OPERA CLOAKS,
of various styles, quite unusual.
LADIES' BAGLANS,
from $5 upwards.
LADIES AND CHILDREN'S BONNETS,
of the new York modes.
LADIES' HEAD DRESSES,
including a large variety of Hunting Caps.
LADIES' FUR ARCTIC HOODS,
A novelty and very at ease for Sledding and the Opera, $12 each.
LADIES' HORSING ROBES,
in Silk, Satin de Chene, French Merino, and all other Cloths, Plaids, &c.
SETS OF LADIES' UNDERSLEEVES,
Consisting of Chemises, Drawers, Corset-covers, and Skirts, from $20 upward.
EMBROIDERED SKIRTS,
And Robe Skirts, from $4 upwards.
INFANTS' CLOAKS and HOODS.
INFANTS' CHRISTENING ROBES,
Exquisitely Embroidered, from $10 upwards.
INFANTS' OUTFITS COMPLETE.
A variety of
LADIES AND CHILDREN'S WINTER HOSIERY,
Including new styles of Opera Hoods, French Wool Hosiery, Boots, Shoes, Gaiters and Dressing for Children; also, Ladies' Gloves, for Ladies; a large assortment of Children's Gloves and Silk and Merino Hosiery of every description.
BOYS' CLOTHING.
In large variety. Boys' full suits from $7 upwards. Boys' Overcoats from $6 to $14, and Boys' Reefers and Jackets. Boys' SCOTCH CAPS, French and Scotch, and a great variety, very elegantly embroidered, and in great variety.
FOR SUITS (including Long Sets) for small Boys.
LADIES' FUR SLIPPERS,
Embroidered and rich embroidered.
LADIES' FUR BOOTS,
Lined with Gossamer.
LADIES' FUR GLOVES,
Lined with Gossamer.
LADIES' FUR GAUNTLETS,
Lined with Gossamer.
LADIES' FUR MITTENS,
Lined with Gossamer.
LADIES' FUR CAPS,
Lined with Gossamer.
LADIES' FUR BOAS,
Lined with Gossamer.
LADIES' FUR TIPPETS,
Lined with Gossamer.
LADIES' FUR CAPES,
Lined with Gossamer.
LADIES' FUR MUFFS,
Lined with Gossamer.
LADIES' FUR CUFFS,
Lined with Gossamer.
LADIES' FUR COLLARS,
Lined with Gossamer.
LADIES' FUR TRIMMINGS,
Lined with Gossamer.
LADIES' FUR BANDS,
Lined with Gossamer.
LADIES' FUR VEILS,
Lined with Gossamer.
LADIES' FUR HOODS,
Lined with Gossamer.
LADIES' FUR SACQUES,
Lined with Gossamer.
LADIES' FUR CLOAKS,
Lined with Gossamer.
LADIES' FUR SHAWLS,
Lined with Gossamer.
LADIES' FUR TALMAS,
Lined with Gossamer.
LADIES' FUR BAGLANS,
Lined with Gossamer.
LADIES' FUR OPERA CLOAKS,
Lined with Gossamer.
LADIES' FUR ARCTIC HOODS,
Lined with Gossamer.
LADIES' FUR HORSING ROBES,
Lined with Gossamer.
LADIES' FUR SLEIGH ROBES,
Lined with Gossamer.
LADIES' FUR CLOCKS,
Lined with Gossamer.
LADIES' FUR CASES,
Lined with Gossamer

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, DEC. 31, 1858.

TERMS, PRICES, AND PAYMENTS.

THE DAILY TIMES is published every morning (Sundays excepted) at TWO CENTS a copy; or delivered to any subscriber for ONE CENT a copy; or delivered to any subscriber for FIVE DOLLARS a year.

THE WEEKLY TIMES—Four Dollars a year; two copies, to one address, for Seven Dollars; twenty copies to one address for Twenty Dollars. Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more will be entitled to one copy gratis.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Mozart Festival—Grand Full Dress Ball.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Merchant of Venice.

BOWERY NEW THEATRE—Adventure—Marie or Washington.

BURTON'S NATIONAL THEATRE—Woman as she Works—Fanny the Fascinator.

BOWERY THEATRE—Rose and Rachel—Kentucky Ironsides.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Rosa, Rachel & Co.'s Troupe of Actresses, Farces and Operatic Afterpieces.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS—Christy, Sweeney & Co.'s Ethiopian Melodies and Plantation Sketches.

BOWERY AMPHITHEATRE—Equestrian Exercises.

BROADWAY MINSTRELS—Bryant's Ethiopian Opera and Burlesques.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

[illegible]

The Overland Mail for California, leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 5 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, via St. Louis."

The Overland Mail from St. Joseph (Mo.) to Placerville and Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 5 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland, via St. Joseph."

Ocean Mail Steamers.

The European mails by the Persia, leave for Liverpool, will close at the New-York Post-Office to-morrow, Dec. 32, at 10 A. M.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

We are glad to be able to announce, this morning, the safety of the *Arctic*, which left Southampton on the 1st instant for this port, though the announcement is coupled with intelligence which will be received with heartfelt sorrow by many. She put into Halifax yesterday afternoon short of coal, and will sail again for this port to-day. She has experienced very severe weather, and on the 6th instant, during a heavy gale, she was struck by a sea which instantly killed Captain LUDLOW, the commander, and seriously injured the second officer and several others. No further particulars are given by our telegraphic report.

Our correspondence from the City of Mexico is to the 6th instant, and presents as reliable a view of events which have recently transpired there as can be gathered from any source. The whole tenor of our advices is to the same end—the most hopeless anarchy. The question of foreign intervention, according to our correspondent, appears to be settling in the minds of the Mexican people. The French Minister in Mexico, indeed, publicly asserts that France intends to interfere. The relations between England and Mexico are also known there to be in a precarious condition. No further hostilities of importance had occurred, though a battle which was expected between MIRAMON and MARQUEZ for the Government, and DEGOLLADO, BLANCO and ARTEGA for the Federalists, was looked forward to with interest as a test of the prowess of the interior forces.

A most remarkable narrative of captivity and suffering in the prisons of Mexico will be found in our columns this morning, given by a gentleman whose case has too hardly been taken notice of by our Government. J. M. AYMA, in March, 1857, was residing in the Gadsden Purchase, contiguous to Sonora, when the party of Americans under HENRY A. CRABBE, brother-in-law of AYMA, entered the latter State and became the victims of Mexican cruelty. Shortly afterwards, AYMA was seized on American soil and marched across the line into Sonora, after witnessing the butchery of four companions. He was kept in durance six-teen months, suffering the greatest indignities, a portion of the time under sentence of death, until intelligence reached Guaymas that a United States vessel was shortly to visit there to inquire into his case, when he was quietly shipped off to Mazatlan and set at liberty, and ultimately reached San Francisco. The narrative presents one of the greatest series of outrages which has ever been brought to the public attention.

Congressional proceedings, yesterday, were quite interesting. After the reading of the journal, and the presentation of memorials, the Senate voted to adjourn over from the 23d inst. to the 4th of January, for the Holidays. A bill was introduced by Mr. RICE, of Minnesota, which was read twice, and referred to the Committee on Territories, to organize the Territory of Dacotah. Mr. CRITTENDEN gave notice that he would call up the French Spoliation bill on the 6th of January. The Pacific Railroad bill then came up, as the order of the day, and occupied attention until the adjournment. A substitute was offered by Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, a synopsis of which will be found in our report of the proceedings. Mr. POTTS's amendment, relative to the location of the road, was voted down. An amendment, offered by Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, that the road should be built exclusively of American iron, elicited a lengthy discussion, but was finally carried by yeas 28, nays 25. Mr. RICE, of Minnesota, then spoke at length in advocacy of his Pacific Railroad bill, introduced last week, the substance of which we shall give in our report. In the House, the Committee on Ways and Means, on motion of Mr. HOUSTON, of Indiana, were instructed to inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation for the eighth census. The bill granting pensions to soldiers of the War of 1812 was considered in Committee of the Whole, but without any conclusion. Mr. PHILLIPS, of Pennsylvania, gave notice of his intention to introduce a Tariff bill. The Secretary of the Treasury was requested, on motion of Mr. STANTON, of Ohio, to furnish a statement of the value of the Imports and Exports between the United States and Great Britain and France for the years 1853, 1854, 1855, 1856 and 1857. The House agreed to the Senate's resolution to adjourn over for the Holidays.

Speaker ORR has written a letter to J. F. BEAN, Esq., of Columbia, S. C., in answer to an inquiry from that gentleman, as to whether the remarks made by Mr. ORR at the late serenade in his honor in Washington, were correctly reported, in which he states that an incorrect report was made. He was represented to have given utterance to a sentiment which gave offence to his State Rights friends, and he thus sets himself right.

If we are to credit a statement which we receive from the Agent of the Associated Press, the Atlantic Cable has had another spasm. CYRUS W. FIELD, Esq., is said to have received from Newfoundland a dispatch announcing that some very good currents were received, on Saturday last, from Valentia, and that one word was distinctly spelled out.

The Board of State Canvassers decided yesterday unanimously that they could not go behind the returns of the County Canvassers in regard to the votes for Members of Congress, and that the certificate in the Westchester District must therefore be awarded to the Hon. JOHN B. HASKIN.

It is asserted, on what is believed to be the best authority, that the filibusters on board the schooner *Susan* sailed with the determination not to allow the British, or any other foreign power, to detain them without resisting until blood shall have been spilt—the purpose to bring the whole question of international law, and the assumed rights of the British over the free Seas into dispute, to an issue. Meantime, we learn from Washington of the existence of an Association known as the Mexican and Central American Transit Association, which is said to be widely spread, comprising already two thousand members, including many persons of influence and wealth. Little is known regarding the Association, though it is asserted that General [illegible] is about to carry them out.

The chief of the Windsor is under investigation of Government. Colonel MASON, of Darien, testifies that the vessel had no appearance of having been there, but a gentleman who was called to assist the officers of Navy Island, swore that every appearance led to Buckly Hammond, and could not apply to Bogle. The prisoners held at Buffalo have been remanded for further examination, and large numbers of witnesses have been subpœnaed. According to the Augusta (Georgia) and Savannah, Dec. 16, some two hundred and twenty of the negroes who came in the Wanderer, in Brunswick, Georgia, two or three months since, were sold by the marshal of Augusta, on the Savannah River, on the day before recently employed, either from some [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Austrian dominions. We are not disposed to exaggerate the importance of internal events upon the French Government in the direction of war. The insurrections of the State prescription against M. de MORTARA were greatly modified, so far as France herself was concerned, by the slight opinion which the French people generally entertain of M. de MONTALEMBERT himself. The sorrows of the Press, too, are sorrows of Paris especially. The provinces are for the most part indifferent to them; and it is upon the provinces quite as much as upon the capital that NAPOLEON III. rests the pillars of his throne. Still, the hostility of the intellectual classes is not to be overlooked; and, in combination with the ambitious longings of the vast military force which the Emperor has educated and maintains, must make him more than ordinarily attentive to the chances of foreign employment for the passions of his people and his army. And these chances have been for some time accumulating in the direction of Italy.

If the Emperor NAPOLEON III. means to fight, if he means to put the tremendous army and the splendid navy he has been creating to the ordinary uses, Austria is plainly his safest foe. France has for ten years been standing face to face with Austria in Italy, a diplomatic smile upon her lips, but a drawn sword in her hand. At the Court of Naples, Austria has encouraged King FERDINAND to administer a severe snubbing to the Emperor; at the Court of Rome, Austria has supported the Pope in his indifference to the French protests in behalf of the unhappy Mortaras. Austria in Tuscany and the Duchies neutralizes the influence of France by her armed force, which reduces those States to the condition of Austrian provinces. Yet if to-morrow the French armies were to appear on the frontiers of Lombardy, every native court in Italy would veer to the side of France. For Austria, in a war with Italy supported by France, would be alone in Europe. England could not, Russia would not support her, and in the abstinence of England and Russia, Prussia, notwithstanding her recent reconciliation with the Court of Vienna, would be obliged to remain neutral. Whatever the eventual complications that might arise from such a contest, it is as certain as any prospective matter of politics can be, that France and Piedmont leading Italy against Austria would drive her at once beyond the Alps, and arrest the progress of that Austrian marine which already controls the Adriatic, and threatens to dispute with France the mastery of the Mediterranean. That Northern Europe would look quietly on upon so complete a destruction of the system of 1815 as would follow the reconstruction by France of the Kingdom of Italy, may well be questioned. But the relations of the European States at this moment are certainly such as greatly to favor a *coup de main* from France upon Austria. The recent acquisition by France from Switzerland of a new strategic position in the Alps, has given special importance to this state of things in the eyes of Austrian statesmen; and all Europe rings with rumors of "great things soon to be," rumors which are never wanting in these days of stocks and sensations, yet which derive a more than ordinary importance from the contemporaneous uneasiness of the Italian populations, and the movements of French troops along the southeastern frontiers of the Empire. Up to this time, NAPOLEON III. has swayed the councils of Europe by the mystery of his movements, and the vague threatenings of his policy. In the nature of things, there must be an end of this; and it would seem that nothing could be more likely than the inflammatory enthusiasm of revolutionary Italy to take fire from these menacing excitements, and to precipitate the catastrophe.

The Miseries of Mexico.

There has ceased to be a newspaper Press at the City of Mexico. What information we derive from that quarter comes from our own correspondent and those of other papers, whose opportunities for following and noting the current of affairs are far less complete than is desirable. But let the divergences among their statements be as wide as they may, there is a dreary monotony in their tenor. They write as so many involuntary inmates of the castle of Giant Despair. Ruin rises up from every point of the compass; redemption appears at none. There is no strength in the usurpation outside the capital; when the Liberalists assault the capital, they lose their strength. General MIRAMON, the only leader of any mark of the Church Party, struggles under the difficulty of finding nobody to fight, although the country is reported as alive with invincible and innumerable antagonists. The interesting letters of our correspondent, given in other columns, bring into focus such light as he has been able to obtain upon this confused position of affairs; and the picture, it must be owned, lacks no color that could contribute to render it gloomily dark and discouraging.

To complete the chapter of miseries introduced by these letters, we add a summary of outrages experienced by American citizens in that Republic during the last eight months; and, to crown all, the narrative of Mr. J. M. AYMA, whose is the only case selected, if it really be selected, by the American Government for vengeance. It merits special attention. A native of Mexico, but by choice a citizen of the United States, AYMA left California in March, 1856, for the purpose of visiting his relations in Sonora. After a prolonged stay, at their solicitation he was induced to accept a clerkship in the store of Messrs DURNAN & BELDEAU, on the high road leading from Altar to Fort Yuma, a short distance within the American line, though not distant from the Mexican village of Sonoita. Two months had not passed before AYMA received a premonition of the design of his brother-in-law, HENRY A. CRABBE, to introduce a large immigration into Sonora, and in March, 1857, the first instalment of the advancing party made its appearance at the DURNAN store. Col. CRABBE soon followed with a reserve, having arranged with large reinforcements to join him with such speed as they might deem practicable. It is not our business to follow up the details of that unhappy expedition, nor is it essential to ascertain—what can never perhaps be known—whether the movement was a peaceful attempt at colonization, as the leaders and participants from the outset asserted, or a repetition of WALKER's violent and visionary scheme. It is sufficient for our purpose to recapitulate, that CRABBE advanced into Mexico, March 20, announcing to the local authorities his pacific designs; that on the 1st of April, at Cavorca, he was encountered by the Sonorians, eight hundred strong, to whom his eighty-four Americans offered sturdy resistance; that on the day following his party entrenched themselves in the church and adjoining houses of the village, which they had fortified for eight days, when the buildings were fired by the assailants, and the besieged, smoked out, worn out and starved, were compelled to yield at discretion. [illegible] Crabbe, and his associates; and it is a fact creditable alike to the humanity of the government, that, taking for granted the assertion of Mexican fair and ignorant, that the emigration was hostile—the Washington Executive has not investigated the circumstances, or exacted justice, if, on either side, there be any due. It is quite possible, and the fellow-countrymen of CRABBE are right in receiving it as true until disproved, that the movement was in response to the invitations issued by the Sonorian Government soliciting foreign colonists; a view countenanced by the extensive family connections of the adventurer in the country, and the terms of his own manifesto. They had no trial. They were put to death by the decree of no tribunal recognized by this Government. It remains to be seen whether the mystery surrounding their fate is ever to be officially solved.

To return to AYMA. A few nights after the defeat and capture of CRABBE, the store of DURNAN was surrounded by a company of Mexican soldiers, who demanded the surrender of four of the expeditionists who, because of illness, had been left behind. AYMA in reply warned the commander that he was upon American soil, and that the four men called for, as well as himself, were American citizens. The demand was persisted in; and seeing the hopelessness of resistance, and having obtained the amplest assurances of the safety of the party, the five surrendered themselves. The four refugees were forthwith shot, and flung upon the roadside. AYMA was carried, bound, to Cavorca, where he was arraigned and questioned before GARILONDO, the military chief of the district. He continued to assert his American citizenship, and to defy their authority. After much hesitation and deliberation, the life of the prisoner was spared, and he was consigned to the cells of Cavorca, a prisoner in irons. Thence, on the 28th of April, he was carried guarded and bound to Altar, where, as he passed to a loathsome dungeon, he had the satisfaction of seeing the paltry militia of the town marching in a body over an American flag, spread conveniently in the street to receive the miserable indignity. In May, he was transferred to a cell at Guaymas, in which, hopeless of release, he remained until July 18, 1858, passing in the interval through the mockery of a trial, ending in a sentence of banishment. The sentence, after vexatious delay was executed. He was carried, still a prisoner, to La Paz, and subsequently to Mazatlan, where, Aug. 3, he was set at liberty. The period of his imprisonment in the Mexican jails extended to sixteen months—months, his story assures us, of much suffering, harassing uncertainty, and gratuitous and excessive ill-treatment. The victim has since returned to his home in California.

There have been, of course, much more flagrant instances of cruelty and wrong than this. Cases of precisely the same character have occurred time and again upon all frontiers, where moss-troopers under one name or another will inevitably ride. Border life is seldom one which members of peace societies select. It is quite apt to be unpleasantly turbulent. Chances of immature fate attend the pacific resident, and he who, among rampant Apaches, Camanches and what not, or among Mexican Christians no whit more gentle, shall draw out a long life, must needs be wrapped in better proof than that of Pelides. President BUCHANAN, in his late Message, has done less than justice to the particular terrors of the Mexican frontier. He has told us of Indian outrages to be provided against, and of an inquiet population to be controlled; but nothing of substantial damage and wrong to American citizens, soil and property, which would go further than aught beside to justify the suggested occupation of the northernmost Mexican States. Nearly two years have passed since these men were dragged from our territory, four of them ruthlessly done to death and one of them as cruelly imprisoned, and we still lack reparation or any certain information that specific indemnity or even an apology has been applied for. There are vague indications that Mr. FORSYTH indulged in fruitless correspondence in regard to AYMA; there is an authenticated statement that the object of the *St. Mary's* and the *Saranac* in visiting Guaymas, is to exact redress for various unliquidated claims, this possibly among the number. But until some inquisitive member of the House or Senate shall call for full official details, it is quite likely we shall know nothing of AYMA, and the singular adjuncts to his case, beyond his own interesting narrative.

A PROSPEROUS STATE.—The witty and genial Canon of St. Paul's died a few years too soon. As there has never been more than one Canon of St. Paul's to whom these epithets could be applied, of course every one knows that we mean SYDNEY SMITH, whose loving daughter, Lady HOLLAND, attributes to her father's satirical pen the great feat of compelling the State of Pennsylvania to pay its honest debts. The witty ecclesiastic probably left the world under a similar delusion, and he may have been troubled with misgivings in his last hours that when he made his exit, Pennsylvania would resort to her old habits of repudiation. But, as we have said, he died a few years too soon; he should have lived to see what an excellent condition the finances of the Key Stone State could be put in by good management and honest courses. We are not altogether sure that the letters of the Canon of St. Paul's, and the exclusion of a Pennsylvanian from a London club, on the sole ground of his belonging to a repudiating State, have not had some influence on Pennsylvania finances. But, whatever the cause may be, it is certain that our brethren of Philadelphia are very exultant over the present condition of the finances of their State. Notwithstanding the reverses and commercial disasters of the past year, and the suspension of so many of their great manufacturing establishments, the State finances of Pennsylvania are in a better condition than they have been in before in many years, and the income of the State has been larger than ever before. One of the causes of this most gratifying state of things is attributed—and, no doubt, justly—to the State having got rid of its expensive canals, which were a constant drain upon the public treasury; yet these they were sold and have been managed as private property, they have proved a source of profit to their owners. The income which the State now receives from these once public works goes to the creation of a sinking fund, which will eventually wipe out the debt of the State. This fact would be sufficient to prove, if any proof were needed, how much better it would be, in all cases, for the management of similar works to be intrusted to the discretion of private individuals, who have a direct interest in the result of their operations.

The State of Pennsylvania can also boast of possessing one of the best managed and most prosperous railroads in the Union. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company have, since a short period of the past year, [illegible] statement of Stockholders during the past year, [illegible] other road of equal extent, [illegible] would have been able to do. The monthly statement of its business shows an increase in the receipts for November of the present year of $73,772 over its receipts for November, 1857, while by the reduction in its expenses, the net increase is $267,196.

We have sometimes indulged in a good natured joke at the ambition of the Philadelphians to compete with New-York in the matter of steamships, and their ingenious attempts to excel us in population by adding a dozen outlying towns and villages to their city limits, but we are heartily rejoiced at the gratifying exhibit which our neighbors make of their State finances. If they have been enabled to give such proofs of their prosperity during such a year of commercial disasters as the last, what may not be anticipated of Pennsylvania with the return of better times, when all her furnaces shall be once more in full blast, and the demand for her inexhaustible coal mines shall have increased to what it was a few years ago.

The New-York Ledger.

The first of Mr. EVERETT's Mount Vernon Papers makes its appearance in the number of the *Ledger* which was published yesterday. It fills about two columns and a half of the paper, and is a general introduction to the series—giving a statement of the circumstances which have prompted the movement, in which Mr. E. has borne so conspicuous a part, for the purchase of the Mount Vernon Estate, vindicating its present proprietor from the censure he has received for demanding an extravagant price for it, and concluding by proposing that each of the million readers of the *Ledger* shall send him half a dollar, or more, towards the accomplishment of the object. He takes occasion to say that the series of papers will not be confined to this particular subject, but will be made the medium for whatever he may have to communicate to the public in regard to the character, history and memorials of WASHINGTON.

The appearance of this article from Mr. EVERETT's pen will bring the *Ledger* to the notice of very many persons who have not been in the habit of reading it hitherto. They have formed their opinion of the paper from the current newspaper representations of it—they will be disappointed in its character. Instead of being one of the *Ledger* weeklies of the day, filled with exciting and demoralizing fiction, they will find it one of the most carefully edited journals of the day,—abounding in judicious practical suggestions, conveyed in the most unexceptional terms, and fastidiously avoiding everything which can offend good taste or the most rigid morality. Mr. BONNER is fully entitled to the praise, not only of being the most astute and enterprising publisher, but of being also the most judicious and successful practical editor, of the day. He has won his unequaled and deserved success not less by the skill and ability with which he has catered to the public taste than by the bold energy with which he has conducted the business of his establishment.

The *Ledger* is printed in a style of unequaled neatness and elegance. We understand that half a million copies of this number,—which bears date the 1st of January,—have been printed, and were issued yesterday from the publishing agency of BOSS & TOUSEY, in Nassau-street.

The Westchester District.

We have already alluded to the fact that the old Postmaster at New-Rochelle, Mr. KIMBAL, had been removed from office because he did not make himself sufficiently active in securing the defeat of Mr. HASKIN. We have also given the substance of the memorial sent to Washington by a very large number of the Democratic residents of his vicinity, representing that Mr. K. had always been a Democrat, and remonstrating against his removal.

The following letter addressed to Mr. K. by the Hon. GOUV. KEMBLE, who was the candidate in opposition to Mr. HASKIN, shows more precisely the nature of the charges preferred against him.

GOLD STREET, Dec. 3, 1858.

DEAR SIR: I have received your letter of the 1st instant, together with the copy of the memorial sent to the Postmaster General. I very much regret that I did not see you, as this memorial does not answer the complaints, that, on my visit to the lower towns of Westchester previously to the election, came to me from at least half a dozen different sources, of your want of sympathy and cooperation with the friends of the National Administration in your own, complaints since confirmed by the Chairman of your Democratic Committee. The charge is not that you did not vote with them, but that you refused to work with them, and to use your influence in the town in support of the Democratic ticket, and they now say that if you and your friend Mr. BAUMGRAS, the tight-house keeper, had been true, you could have controlled at least thirty voters that were given against us, or thrown away upon the American ticket.

I am thus particular in stating the charges as they exist against you, because I should very much regret to do you an injustice, and to give you an opportunity of rebutting them, which your memorial does not do. I agree with you that if you are removed, on the same charges, Mr. BAUMGRAS should also be removed.

Yours very truly, GOUV. KEMBLE.

J. M. KIMBAL, Esq., Postmaster, New-Rochelle.

This letter affords an exceedingly pleasant intimation of the services expected of men who hold office under the present Administration. Mr. KEMBLE was held up to the admiration of the world during the canvass, by a professedly Republican City journal, as the pink of gentlemanly propriety—as one who would never stoop to a questionable act in the service of political parties. The preceding letter will show how well-founded is this claim on his behalf.

ENTERPRISING.—Chevalier WIKOFF, who manages the diplomatic department of our dilapidated neighbor, the *Herald*, professes to have just discovered that the Ouseley Treaty, which was published in the TIMES of Sept. 27, was never concluded! He professes to derive his information from the State Department. If he will take the trouble to refer to our statement at the time of its publication, the Chevalier will discover that this treaty was *drawn up* at Washington, and sanctioned by the English Government, *to be* negotiated and ratified with Nicaragua.

Perhaps the Chevalier will deny, too, and lye, that the Chinese Treaty, which was published at length in the TIMES a month ago, and has not made its appearance in the *Herald* yet, was never negotiated.

The Atlantic Cable.

We received the following last night, from the Agent of the Associated Press:

"We understand that Mr. CYRUS W. FIELD received, yesterday, from Newfoundland, a dispatch of a nature calculated to revive the drooping hopes of the friends of the Atlantic Cable. On Saturday last the Superintendent tells Mr. FIELD, some very good currents were received, and the word 'Easter' was distinctly recognized at about the hour when, according to advices received by the *Arctic*, Mr. HEARSON's large machine was to have been working."

The Hurricane again—Note from Mr. Hobson. *To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

SIR: My attention having been called to certain communications, which have recently appeared in the columns of the New-York newspapers, over the respective signatures of HENRY RAMSAY and HERMAN CAVERNO, in which my name has been used as one cognizant of all the facts which the said communications desire to establish, I am reluctantly obligated to make the following statement:

1. That from personal observation, as far as my judgment serves, Capt. CAVERNO from the date of his arrival, with the steamship *Hermann* on the west coast of South America, used every effort in his power to forward the best interests of the company by which he was employed.

2. That on reaching Panama with the *Hermann*, Capt. CAVERNO was governed in dispatching his ship direct to *San Francisco*, by perfectly pure motives—that to my greatest knowledge he exercised judgment and was excited to determine him in so doing, and that whether the circumstances in which he was placed, I, as well as all the other persons, with whom I had any conversation on the subject at Panama, either for departure of the *Hermann* from that port, agreed, that he could not have acted otherwise in justice to the many souls he then had under his charge. I much regret the difficulty between these two gentlemen, both being friends of mine, and do most sincerely hope, and confidently with saying that both have had my views stated to them properly.

Very respectfully, [illegible]

WILLIAM L. HOBSON, late Second Mate of the Steamship *Hermann* of Valparaiso.

New-York, Sunday, Dec. 26, 1858.

[illegible]

[illegible] Mr. Newmans, to the Inspectors of the Poughkeepsie Bank, civil or criminal. All that may follow will be of a fleeting character. Those who care for [illegible] money will have it to pay, if they pay worth it, and within the reach of law to enforce its collection. The creditors of the Bank will receive much of their money coming to its success in another enterprise. The information is gone, book and line, and the inquiries now is that there will not be a dollar for stockholders—probably only a per centage on the claims of the noteholders and depositors. This is an old story as that of the United States Bank, and like it, one that has carried misery to many households."

Navigation on the Hudson—A Steamer passed through by the Ice.

There was a heavy fall of snow on Sunday night at Poughkeepsie, and yesterday morning the ground was covered to the depth of three inches. The river on Saturday night and Sunday morning was clear, the thermometer standing at 8 degrees above zero. The river is frozen over from Albany to Poughkeepsie. On Sunday, the steamboats Robert L. Stevens, Albanian, and the Newton passed Poughkeepsie on their way up. They experienced a very rough and difficult passage, the river being full of floating ice between Sing-Sing and Poughkeepsie. The low-boats Syracuse, Austin and Chester passed Poughkeepsie on Monday morning about 10 o'clock, with boats in tow, the two former from Albany. The latter left this City with a quantity of barges for Albany, but not being able to proceed beyond Poughkeepsie, she returned to this City in company with the other boats. The R. L. *Stevens* came down last night. The *Hero* is yet in the ice at Four-mile Point above Hudson.

The sloop *Clarence Ann*, of Poughkeepsie, loaded with marble, sank at New-Hamburgh on Saturday afternoon, while lying at the dock. She had been running all day, and the wind changing, she put in at New-Hamburgh, when she was observed to be rapidly sinking, the water rushing into her from a hole which the ice had cut through her bottom. Efforts were made to keep her afloat by pumping, but to no purpose. She was owned by CORNELISON & Co., of Poughkeepsie.

THE LIBERIAN GOVERNMENT AND THE REGIER COAL AFFAIR.—The Baltimore American publishes a long correspondence between Mr. JOHN H. B. LATROBE, President of the American Colonization Society, and Senator HAMMOND of South Carolina, in reference to the affair of the Regier Coal. Mr. LATROBE wrote to Senator HAMMOND, Nov. 9, stating an explanation of certain statements made by that gentleman in a speech delivered at Barnwell Court house, Oct. 23, in which Mr. HAMMOND asserted, in substance, that the colonists of Liberia had been virtually purchased by the French, with the purchased connivance of the President of the Republic. Mr. HAMMOND endeavored for this assertion having been designated, he referred Mr. LATROBE to the Edinburgh Review for October, 1858, and begged him "to turn his arrows on that Review as a foeman more worthy of his mark" than the Senator himself. Under date of Dec. 10, Mr. LATROBE addresses a long epistle to Mr. HAMMOND, in which he enters into an elaborate defensive of the Liberian Government. After commenting the article on "Slavery in 1858" in the Edinburgh, as a slander of black upon the United States, Mr. LATROBE demonstrates that the laws of Liberia forbid the Slave-trade under any pretext; and adds:

"The case which has thus been stated implies unfortunately in fact, the too common spectacle of a struggle between the powerful when irresponsible and the weak and unprotected. Instead of there being any just cause of complaint against Liberia, she is to be honored for the independent and resolute manner in which she has asserted, to her own apparent prejudice, rights which, applied to herself and the cause of humanity she had not the physical force to maintain against aggressive violence.

Whether your charge, sir, as made originally in your speech at Barnwell Court house, or as qualified in your letter of the 27th ultimo, be true or false, it is to be apparent, after an examination of the evidence which you have, yourself, produced, that the testimony which has yielded it, is not such as to be a sound ground for wrath of citizens of a sister State, and we are left to regret that a Senator of the United States should have thrown out such grounds to assail, as you have done, the Republic of Liberia."

Mr. LATROBE then proceeds to quote the Edinburgh Review, as follows:

"In just consideration of the circumstances, we cannot accord to the Liberian Government the credit of being more worthy of our praise than any other, if we do not, at the same time, say that it is not worse than any other. Its laws are, in theory, as good as any other; its constitution is a copy of our own; its public officers are, in general, as honest and competent, to use a mere phrase, as those of any other Republic. Its Chief Magistrate, Mr. HERMON BUMPASS, is a man of high character, and its Secretary of State, Mr. HANSON, is a man of great ability. The Liberian Government, in fact, is a good one, and it is a good one because it is a Government of Negroes. It is the Negro, and not the Government, that is responsible for the slave-trade, piracy, and all other crimes which are charged upon Liberia. The Negro is the only man in Liberia who can be bought or sold, or who can be seized and carried off by a slaver. The Negro is the only man who can be induced to carry them out, which, of course, he will do for a consideration

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[illegible] Fair.—The Fair which has been [illegible] for the benefit of the Ladies' Sanitary Association, [illegible] Broadway. This society [illegible] of about ten of providing [illegible] for the poor of their congregation, [illegible] entertainment, thus inviting them to habits of industry and self-reliance. While [illegible] to Fair, [illegible] at fair prices, and in cases of need, [illegible] were assisted and paid for at work, are given to [illegible] the poor, by whom [illegible] have been performed. The children [illegible] the Sabbath [illegible] and the sick and destitute are cared for, without regard to connection with the Church or congregation. The church itself was built as a memorial of the late Reverend Bishop Wainwright. The proceeds have always been invested in the operations of this Society, and have made many instances of distress and want worth relieving. It will be closed on Christmas Eve. At Lyric Hall, No. [illegible] Broadway, a Fair has been opened for the benefit of the New-York Infirmary for Women and Children, located at No. [illegible] Stuyvesant-street. It will be continued during this week. The institution is in a flourishing condition, and is said to be doing much good. The ladies interested in providing a home, support and education for young deaf mutes, who are not admitted into public institutions until 12 years of age, are holding a Fair in the Cooper Institute. They reckon upon receipts from this and other entertainments sufficient to enable them to realize the fruits of their undertaking, but their Fair has been poorly patronized. They will close on Christmas Eve. A Fair for the benefit of the Ladies' Home for providing for the destitute little children of seamen, is also open. The place selected is under the Church, at the corner of Catherine and Henry streets. It will close on Saturday with a Christmas Tinner to the children. Donations are solicited. The Fair of the Union Aid Society opened yesterday at Niblo's Saloon, which is handsomely decorated for the occasion. The object of this Society is to pay for and furnish a House, which has already been built in Forty-second Street, for the aged and infirm in the Methodist Church. Much of the Methodist Episcopal Churches in the City have a department in the Fair, which is entirely distinct. The assortment of articles is large, and the exhibition promises to be most attractive when all the arrangements have been completed. The entrance is in Broadway. In connection with this subject we are requested to state that the Fair of the American Union will be opened this evening, at No. 620 Broadway. Eight floors in the ample building are appropriated, in a manner unknown, in reality, machinery in motion, working and other articles, paintings, statuary, [illegible], panoramas, philosophical experiments and a variety of fancy goods. A feature of this Fair will be a Bazaar, at which presents will be distributed to a lucky number. It will be opened this evening by address from appropriate committees.

The New-York City Tract Mission.—This Society held its Thirty-second Anniversary on Sunday evening, in the Madison-square Presbyterian Church, in the presence of a numerous audience. The Rev. Dr. Bethune occupied the Chair, and the services of the evening were opened by the Rev. Dr. Adams. It appeared from the Treasurer's report that the receipts of the year amounted to $17,[illegible] 36 derived, principally from individual support. During the same period $13,[illegible] were expended for missionary labor; $445 [illegible] for incidental, including printing expenses; $964.50 for the debt due the American Tract Society at the close of 1855; and $[illegible] 36 paid the Tract Society during the year. From the report of the Female Branch of the Society it appears that it has raised $[illegible] to end that of this month, $[illegible] has been paid to the American Tract Society for the services of colporteurs. The success of the City Tract Society is represented as having been unprecedented during the year. The statistics for the last year are as follows: Employed 26 Missionaries, of whom 19 are authorized are Ward Missionaries; two and an assistant are Missionaries to resident Germans; two to immigrants; one to French residents; one to Jews, and one to seamen. The average number of visitors has been 3,194, and the results reported have been: 1,[illegible] tracts in different languages distributed, containing 5,[illegible] pages; 1,694 Bibles and 778 Testaments; 3,[illegible] families visited on behalf of the New-York Bible Society; 5,210 volumes lent from Ward Libraries; 2,[illegible] children gathered into Ward Schools and 6[illegible] into day schools; 325 persons induced to attend Bible-classes; 5,016 induced to attend church; 751 temperance pledges obtained; 1,[illegible] religious meetings held; 104 backsliders reclaimed; 512 persons hopefully converted; and 674 united with evangelical churches. In morning [illegible] of the report, the Hon. Wm. C. Alexander, of Princeton, N. J., made an appropriate address. Some remarks were also made by the Rev. A. Kinmont Hoff, pastor of the First Baptist Church. A collection was taken up in aid of the Society.

Kossuth.—They have a proposition at nurse in the Board of Commissioners, providing for the erection of what are beautifully named fetiches—or, in excelsis, of unique, ornamental watch-boxes. The plan, at [illegible] it shows itself to a public—which, of course, [illegible] to any about it—involves the erection of small buildings here and there about the streets, with such architectural pretension as may be practicable within the compass of a pigeon-roost, the top to be [illegible] with a gas lamp of superior brilliancy, and the [illegible] to be furnished for the accommodation of [illegible] and newsmen by day, and for the police at night. It is a part of the project to have the gas-lights which the department is to pay for, extinguished [illegible] at eleven P. M. We have seldom encountered [illegible] in all its parts. It deserves [illegible] Police have evidently been taken in admit of no incongruities. The streets are already too narrow, the sidewalks too narrow, and this scheme, at one comprehensive stroke, more than duplicates the cause of [illegible]. The trays and stands of apple-[illegible] and newsmen already occupy rently too much [illegible] ordinarily wholly forbidden use of the sidewalk; the new project [illegible] that specific nuisance indefinitely. The City has no right in the streets save the right of way; yet it is dealing out to these unknown grantees a privilege of occupation, which must be offensive to the property of every lot so invaded, and at the same time [illegible] a line of nuisance of precisely its own. The great necessity for brightly illuminated streets is [illegible] when they are thronged; they are before 11 P. M., but will not be [illegible] are deserted, and the houses but will footfaced are safe, at midnight and after. The new project has no use to offer after 11. It is of all things most desirable that during the latter half of the night, the policemen should be incessantly patrolling his beat; the new project proposes to shut them up, by a comfortable fire, beyond the possibility of use or service. Here is consistency with a vengeance. The element is wanting to perfect a systematic nuisance, and we should not accordingly be surprised if the Councils put it through with expression.

The Senate Police Committee—A Scene.—Senator Superintendent Fox, of Brooklyn, appeared yesterday morning before the Committee of the State Senate appointed to examine the operations of the Police Department. Senator Brenna was the only member of the Committee present, and Mr. Fox refused to be examined. "I've consulted my lawyer," said he, "and I don't intend to be examined." Senator Brenna said that if he was not examined now, he would have to go to Albany, by-and-by, and be examined. The law would appoint anyone to take testimony. Finally Mr. Fox consented to give his testimony, but no information was elicited from him. He was asked what books were kept in his office, and he referred the Committee to the rules and regulations of the Police Department. In reply to other questions he referred to the charter. Finally, he said he understood Mr. Fanner had been given before the Committee, and he wanted to give his testimony about that. Senator Brenna told him that [illegible] testimony on this point was wanted he would [illegible]. High words followed and finally Senator Brenna ordered Mr. Fox out of the room. Mr. Fox left them, however, and it was some time before he left. He said he supposed this room was the Senator's, and he would have to go. The Senator told him that the room belonged to the State, and that if it was his own room he would kick him out of it. Mr. Fox then immediately left. All this time Mr. Barry, the Comptroller of Brooklyn, was waiting to be examined. General Sanford Cox, counsel for the Commission, appeared in the Senate chamber and declared that any of the testimony should be another day. The Committee will probably conclude its labors next Tuesday.

Lectures on Marine Affairs.—Capt. Bell, Professor and Teacher of Navigation and of Maritime law in the college of Mariners' Church in Cooper Institute, last evening, a lecture upon the necessity of a more thorough education of officers and seamen in the science of Navigation, and in all that relates to the duties of the ship-master. The speaker treated a large proportion of the [illegible] to the ignorance and incompetence of officers and seamen, and advocated the [illegible] of a Board of Examiners [illegible] Boards and other Examining Committees, [illegible] the qualifications of aspirants [illegible] to command ships. There was a [illegible] Rev. Dr. Bethune, President of the Institute, was [illegible] Senator Cowdin,

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GRAND BALL FESTIVAL.
MOUNT VERNON ASSOCIATION.
GRAND FULL DRESS BALL.
MOUNT VERNON FESTIVAL.
GRAND INSTRUMENTAL PROMENADE.
DANCING WILL COMMENCE.
MONS. HUARD.
LES ROIS DU QUADRILLE.
THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC
LE BAL DE BAL.
A RAISED BALCONY.
SCENERY.
GAS ILLUMINATION.
GALICIAN (LIGHTS.
NO ALCOHOLIC LIQUORS
PROGRAMME.
ORDER OF DANCING.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS.
Nos. 444 and 446 Broadway.
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
SELECT MORNING MINSTRELSY.
MESSRS. FRANK BRYANT, G. W. WHITE, E. H. SUDWORTH, F. WARDEN, and the entire company.
With the music admired, new and original comedian Mon. entitled
SOUTHERN LIFE.
Illustrated by
BRYANT'S LIVING TABLEAUX.
☞ On CHRISTMAS DAY
A GRAND AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE.
Commencing at half-o'clock.
Tickets 25 cents. Doors open at 2½; to commence at 2½ o'clock.

ON EXHIBITION.
The magnificent Wedding Wardrobe of
THE EMPRESS OF FRANCE,
Also, the wardrobe of
HER MAJESTY,
Surrounded by the Ladies of her Court,
At Wood's Gallery,
No. 444 Broadway,
Size of the pictures, 16x11 feet.
Open from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. Admission 25 cents.
E. KNOEBLER.
N. B.—Entrance through the store, as well as at the side door, where a large and commodious entrance has been opened.

PROFESSOR BARTOLETTI'S
INDUSTRIOUS FLEAS,
Now on exhibition, at No. 539 Broadway.
These Fleas, now exhibited for the first time in America, are all trained and trained, and perform the most wonderful feats, such as drilling, firing, dancing, sawing, working the Chillenia gold-mines, &c., &c. Now on exhibition at 539 Broadway, 1st floor, room 2. Open from 10 o'clock A. M. till 10 o'clock P. M. Admission 25 cents.

ROBERT GOLDBECK'S GRAND CONCERT
Third and last THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 23, 1858, At the Cooper Institute, 8½ o'clock, between 3d and 4th ave.
Vocalists—Miss Hettie Andrus, Miss Kate Comstock, Charles Guilmette, Jerome Stephens, Mr. Meyer, Mr. William Fraser, G. W. Morgan, Mr. Goldbeck will play Improvisation on the "Marseillaise." Tickets 50 cents each, to be had at all the principal music stores, hotels and book stores.

LIGHT-STREET SABBATH-SCHOOL.—The late exhibition of this School, at the request of many who could not attend, will, in part, be repeated, at the Presbyterian Church, corner of Carroll and Hicks-sts., MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 23. Doors open at 7 o'clock, exercises commence at 7½. Tickets 15 cents, children 10 cents, at the door.

STARRING EXHIBITION.—A grand Complimentary Sparring Exhibition will be given to Mr. JOHN WOODS, of Boston, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, December 22, at Hoyt's Theatre, No. 139 Bowery. Mr. WOODS will, on this occasion, be prepared to accept the Benicia Boy's recent Challenge, and will make a match to fight him for $2,500 aside. The wind-up will be between Mr. John Morrissey and Mr. John Woods. Tickets, 50 cents each. To commence at 8 o'clock.

LECTURES.

LECTURES BEFORE RUTGERS INSTITUTE.
A FORM,
BY DR. OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES,
Of Boston, THIS EVENING, Dec. 21, at Rutgers-st. Church, corner East Broadway and Rutgers-st.
Tickets 25 cents; obtained at the door, and at Ivison & Phinney's, No. 321 Broadway; Wm. Hall & Son's, No. 239 Broadway; D. Appleton & Co., No. 346 Broadway; C. Bruning, No. 591 Broadway; Lord & Taylor's, Grand-st.; Adams & Spencer's, No. 261 Grand-st., and at the Institute, No. 254 Madison-st.
HENRY M. PIERCE, Principal.

COOPER LECTURES.
Prof. CHAS. H. PORTER,
Will lecture at the
Cooper Institute,
On Wednesday Evening, Dec. 22,
At 7½ o'clock precisely.
Subject—"The Water we Drink."
Illustrated with
Brilliant Experiments.
Admission 25 cents.

LECTURE NOTICE.—OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES will lecture upon *The Chief End of Man*, before the Young Men's Christian Union, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 22, at 7½ o'clock, at Clinton Hall. This beautiful lecture cannot disappoint the numerous admirers of the accomplished "Autocrat of the Breakfast Table." Tickets, 25 cents, at No. 129 Broadway, and at the door.
WM. H. WOODMAN,
Chairman of Lecture Committee.

BROOKLYN MERCANTILE LIBRARY.—Corner of Atlantic and Clinton sts. The sixth Lecture in the Annual Course, by the Hon. Hamden Mason, of Ohio, will be delivered on WEDNESDAY EVENING, (instead of Tuesday,) Dec. 22, at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents each, will be sold at the door.
CHAS. S. FARLEY,
Chairman Lecture Committee.

NEW-YORK MEDICAL COLLEGE, EAST Thirteenth-st., between Third and Fourth-ave.—Dr. M. E. FOY, L. R. C. S. E., President, Fellow Academy Medicine, &c., No. 106 West Twenty-fifth-st., will deliver the third lecture of his course on TUESDAY, 21st inst., at 7½ o'clock P. M. Subject—*Brain and Nerve*. Tickets, 25 cents each, at door of the College.

THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER, ESQ., will deliver a lecture on the *Influence of Useful Arts upon Society*, at the Cooper Institute, THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Admission 25 cents. Tickets may be obtained at the principal bookstores and at the door.

WASHINGTON LITERARY UNION—LECTURE.—[illegible] will be delivered by [illegible] on WEDNESDAY, at Tripler Hall. [illegible] Rev. Dr. Cheever, [illegible] Tickets for the [illegible] will be sold at the door.

A LECTURE ON "THE PLURALITY OF Worlds" will be delivered by the Rev. J. A. W. HARES, on TUESDAY EVENING, 21st inst., at 7½ o'clock, before the Hudson Literary Union, in the Third Reformed Presbyterian Church, Waverley-place, near Grove-st. Admission 10 cents.

REV. T. L. HARRIS WILL LECTURE AT New-York University, Washington-square, TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 21, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Credibility of Biblical Revelation*. Seats free.

LECTURE ROOM TO LET—FOR LECTURES OR CONCERTS.—A pleasant room, with 300 seats, No. 800 Broadway, corner 20th-st. Rent, $20 per evening. Apply to JOHN MACMULLEN, No. 800 Broadway. DRILL-ROOM TO LET—No. 800 Broadway, corner 20th-st., 80 feet by 20. Rent, $5 per evening. Apply to JOHN MACMULLEN, No. 800 Broadway.

FAIRS.

GRAND OPENING NIGHT
OF THE
AMERICAN UNION FAIR.
At No. 620 Broadway.
The Fair of the American Union for inventors, manufacturers, mechanics, &c., will be opened to the public TO-NIGHT, Dec. 20, on which occasion
INTERESTING ADDRESSES
Will be delivered by eminent speakers, P. BOURNE JONES, Esq., of the *Scientific American*, giving the introductory.
MUSIC BY ROBERTSON'S FULL BAND.
The magnificent building in which the Fair is to be held will be speedily decorated with Christmas greens, and illuminated with Chinese lanterns.
The Christmas or Holiday Fair on the 3d floor, under the supervision of Messrs. WALKER & MARSHALL, will also be opened to the public, and no extra charge will be made for admission. Admittance 25 cents. Children half price. By order of the Board of Managers
H. WHINFIELD, Vice President.
AUG. H. WERNLE, Secretary.

GRAND FAIR
AT
NIBLO'S GARDEN,
Now Open
AND DURING THE WEEK.
With an elegant stock suitable for holiday presents. Proceeds for Aged and Infirm Institution, West 43d-st. Admission 25 cents, season tickets $1. Can be obtained at the Methodist Book-room, No. 200 Mulberry-st.; Mr. Hall & Son's Music Store, corner Broadway and Fulton-place; C. C. Lord's China Store, No. 261 Broadway; M. W. Dodd, Publisher, No. 502 Broadway; S. Raynor's Book Store, No. 76 Bowery; J. L. Van Buskirk, No. 377 Greenwich-st., and at the door.

FAIR OF THE AMERICAN UNION.
An original Poem, on *Labor*,
will be read by
R. A. Barnes, Esq.,
THIS EVENING, Dec. 21, at the opening of the Fair of the American Union,
At No. 620 Broadway.

FAIR AT THE NEW TABERNACLE.—THE Ladies connected with the Broadway Tabernacle will open a FAIR, at the Social Rooms in the new Chapel at the corner of 34th-st. and Broadway, on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 23, to continue during the afternoon and evening of THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Visitors will find a choice variety of beautiful and useful fancy articles, suitable for Holiday Presents. Also, a neat assortment of Children's Clothing. Tickets of admission, 15 cents; to be had at the door.

FAIR.—THE LADIES OF CALVARY BAPTIST Church will hold a Fair for the sale of a large variety of useful and fancy articles, in the basement of the Church in West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th ave., commencing on THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at 5 o'clock, and will be continued on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M. The articles to be disposed of are suitable for Holiday Gifts, and are marked at reasonable prices. Admittance free.

LADIES' FAIR.—THE LADIES OF THE FREE Church of the Epiphany will hold a Fair, for the benefit of said Church, in the basement of the same, No. 126 Stanton-st., between Essex and Norfolk-sts., on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY, Dec. 21, 22, and 23, from 11 A. M. to 10 P. M. The attendance and patronage of all friendly to the object are respectfully invited.

THE LADIES OF THE EASTERN CONGREGATIONAL Church, corner Gouverneur and Madison-sts., will hold a Fair and Festival in the Lecture Room of their Church on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS of this week, commencing at 8 o'clock P. M. Admission—Adults, 25 cents; children, 5 cents; payable at the door.

THE LADIES OF THE ELM-PLACE CONGREGATIONAL Church, Brooklyn, will hold a Fair and Festival at Musical Hall, corner of Fulton and Orange sts., on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Dec. 21 and 22, from 3 o'clock P. M. to 10 P. M. The proceeds to be appropriated to the erection of their Church edifice.

THE FAIR FOR THE BENEFIT OF Young Deaf Mutes, at the Cooper Institute, will close on FRIDAY EVENING. The object is to establish a home for the many poor children of this class too young to enter the State Institution. Patronage is solicited by the lady managers.

LEE AVENUE SABBATH SCHOOL, BROOKLYN.—Fair, Festival, Organ Exhibition, and Concert, for the benefit of the Lee Avenue School Benevolent Society, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY AFTERNOONS and EVENINGS, Dec. 21 and 22, commencing at two o'clock. Admittance only 15 cents.

FAIR OF THE SOUTH BAPTIST CHURCH at Goodrich's Rooms, No. 808 Broadway, Dec. 22 and 23. Open day and evening. Admission 25 cents. Music by Dodworth's Band.

A FAIR OF THE LADIES' BENEVOLENT Society of the Memorial Church will be held in the [illegible] Broadway, near 9th-st., commencing on MONDAY, Dec. 20, and to continue during the week.

BOARDING.

FARM HOUSE, BY BAILEY.
No. 41 Rue de Constantine, corner of the Rue Mabon, Paris. This hotel, established in the latest style, and situated near the Boulevards, offers every comfort and attention to strangers visiting Paris. The proprietor, M. A. BRINGER and servants speak English, American, English and German. Lower prices than elsewhere.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two single gentlemen, can have a small front room, with board, at No. 42 East 16th-st., near Union-square. The house is pleasantly located; has gas baths, &c. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Terms for two persons, $10.

BOARDING.—A FEW GENTLEMEN CAN OBtain full or partial board in a very pleasant neighborhood, and in a comfortable private house in West 16th-st., near 6th-av., by applying to the Janitor in the New-York University, on Washington-square.

BOARDING.—AN ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED Room, fronting 14th-st., near Broadway, with one other room on same floor, can be procured, with board, by application. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Address Box No. 2,128 Post-Office.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND bedroom may be obtained at Mrs. AUSTIN'S, No. 14 East 16th-st., near Union-square. Also, a single room. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—A SECOND-STORY FRONT ROOM can be had, with board, at No. 147 6th-st.; a few doors from Broadway.

BOARD WANTED.—A VERY RESPECTABLE and quiet small family, having a comfortably furnished front room and bedroom with modern conveniences, in a pleasant location, not too far above 4th-st., would wish, with partial board for gentleman, can find a comfortable home, consisting of a young gentleman, wife and child, (girl 3 years old.) by addressing immediately AMERICUS, Box No. 131 Times Office, stating location, reference and terms, which must be moderate; unquestionable references given.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN, WITHIN TEN minutes' walk of Fulton and Wall-st. ferries; house first-class with all modern conveniences; situation good; no children in the house. No. 49 Concord-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—THREE OR FOUR single gentlemen can be accommodated with board at No. 26 Willow-st., between Wall and Fulton Ferries.

A YOUNG ENGLISH WIDOW LADY, whose family consists of herself and servant only, wishes the advance of a small amount of money, for which a large beautiful parlor, with or without partial board, will be given. The house is a first class one, and contains all the latest improvements; location central and but a short distance from Broadway. Address, for a few days, A. M. B., Broadway Post-office.

NO. 707 BROADWAY.—*THIS HOUSE HAVING* been thoroughly refitted, is now ready to receive permanent boarders. Rooms to let for families or single gentlemen, with or without board; private table if required; table d'hôte at 5½; French cook. References exchanged.

A PRIVATE FAMILY RESIDING IN Brooklyn, would let a second-story front room unfurnished, and hall bed-room furnished, adjoining, together or separately; convenience for gas and fire; references required. Address, for two days, S. F., Box No. 162 Times Office.

NO. 135 EIGHTH-STREET, THREE DOORS east of Broadway, opposite Clinton Hall, board with rooms for gentleman and wife. Also, for single gentlemen. Location one of the most desirable in the City. Immediate vicinity of principal hotels, amusements, libraries, &c. Terms reasonable.

NO. 747 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE ASTOR-PLACE.—A desirable suite of rooms, well arranged, with bath-room, closets, &c., communicating; would like to make arrangements with a family for the Winter. Reference given and required. Also a single room for a gentleman.

TO LET—A PLEASANT, WELL-FURNISHED front room, with gas and adjoining bedroom on second story, with or without board, to two single gentlemen in a strictly private family on moderate terms, in house No. 403 6th-av. References exchanged.

TO LET—AT THE SENATE HOUSE, NO. 210 Broadway, two handsomely-furnished parlors, at a low price, with or without board; also, suites of rooms and single, to suit the times. Apply as above. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

A FEW GENTLEMEN CAN HAVE FULL or partial board, in a comfortable house, and in a very pleasant location, at reasonable terms, by applying at No. 91 West 16th-st.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

JANES, BEEBE & CO.,
No. 356 Broadway,
and corner of Reade and Elm sts.
The only establishment in the United States extensively engaged in the manufacture of
ORNAMENTAL IRON WORK,
FOUNTAINS, VASES, SETTEES, ARBORS, LIONS, DEER, DOGS, LAMPS, DOORS, EAGLES, WILD BOAR, FIGURES for NICHES and GAS BURNERS, SCRIPTURAL and MYTHOLOGICAL FIGURES, BAPTISMAL FONTS, &c., &c.
IRON BEDSTEADS
Suitable for DWELLINGS, HOSPITALS, PRISONS and SEMINARIES, HAT TREES, FIRE-SET STANDS, and BRACKETS of all kinds, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
IRON STABLE FURNITURE,
HAY RACKS, MANGERS, and STALL PARTITIONS.
In addition to their Ornamental Department, J. B. & Co. are prepared to execute orders to any extent for all descriptions of
IRON-WORK FOR BUILDINGS,
ROOFS, GIRDERS, LINTELS, SKY-LIGHTS, IRON CASES for LIBRARIES, and for TOWN and COUNTRY RECORDS.
For evidence of their ability in this line, they refer to THE CONGRESSIONAL LIBRARY,
THE CEILINGS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
AND
SENATE CHAMBER,
and to other work now in progress on the PUBLIC BUILDINGS at the NATIONAL CAPITOL.
HOT-WATER AND HOT-AIR FURNACES,
for DWELLINGS, STORES, CHURCHES and LARGE EDIFICES.
BEEBE'S
CELEBRATED KITCHEN RANGES,
Established beyond Experiment and without question the most reliable Cooking Apparatus for Families in use.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES sent by mail.
JANES, BEEBE & CO.,
No. 356 Broadway, New-York.
Manufactory corner of Reade, Centre and Elm sts.

ESTABLISHED 1828.
GEORGE E. JACKSON & CO.,
EXCELSIOR IRON WORKS,
Nos. 195 and 197 Centre-st.,
Nos. 1, 3 and 5 Howard-st., and
Nos. 117, 119 and 121 Elm-st.,
New-York,
Manufacturers of iron railings of all kinds for dwellings, cemeteries, parks, stores, offices, &c.
Bank doors, safes and window shutters.
Patent Portable Lights for vaults, areas, sky lights, &c.
Enameled grates and fenders.
Corrugated iron roofs.
Having added a foundry to our works, we are prepared to furnish
Iron columns, beams, girders, and all kinds of castings for building purposes.
Specimens of our work can be seen at the Times Building, American Exchange Bank, Wilson G. Hunt's store, Park-place; Thomas Hunt's store, College-place.
United States Custom-houses at Buffalo, Oswego, Cleveland, Detroit, Newark, New-Haven, Pensacola and Richmond; United States Marine Hospitals at Detroit and Portland, and United States Assay Office, New-York.

ILLUMINATING TILES, VAULT COVERS, &c.
Illuminating Tiles, Vault Covers, &c., giving from 25 to 50 per cent. more light than any other protected light manufactured for platforms, areas, door sills and risers, side walks, floor and roof lights of Leonard & Jackson's patent, patented June, 1858. This is an entire new patented article, the glass is protected, a cart wheel can pass over the light without touching the glass, and it gives from one-quarter to one-half more light than any other manufactured, besides our prices are reasonable; we do not have to pay Thaddeus Hyatt one dollar a foot for every foot manufactured, and are not bound to charge six dollars for every foot of vault lights sold, as the select few that compose the vault-light combination. We respectfully invite the attention of owners, architects, builders and others to examine our light—better article at less money. We also manufacture iron building fronts, beams, girders, columns, railings, stairs, shutters, and every description of cast and wrought iron work for building purposes.
Manufacturers of the following iron fronts and interior work: New-York Times Building and the balance of the block, American Exchange Bank, Astor Banking House, Union Bank, and many others.
JACKSON & THROCKMORTON,
Architectural Iron Works, Nos. 85 to 91 Gouverneur-st.
East Broadway stages pass within one block of our works.

GAS PIPE! GAS PIPE!!—LARGE CONsignment! Prices much below manufacturers' prices. Also, brass and malleable fittings. JOHN H. LIDGERWOOD & CO., No. 9 Gold-st.

BEAUMONT STEAM GAUGES—TRUSTWORTHY reliable, beautifully made, and guaranteed, at very low prices. S. W. COPELAND,
No. 68 Broadway.

TELEGRAPH WIRE—BEST QUALITY, ALL kinds, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 86 William-st.

THOMAS PIG IRON—SOFT, FREE, STRONG, and a warranted substitute for Scotch Pig.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 86 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, &c., for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 86 William-st.

MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality, put up in any desired order.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 86 William-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES, for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 86 William-st.

TEACHERS.

TEACHER.—A LADY, EDUCATED IN EUROPE, and having many years' experience in teaching, wishes a situation in a private family or school. She is competent to teach all the English branches, Music, French (which she speaks fluently), and Italian. The highest references given. Address G. F., Box No. 159 Times Office.

WANTED.—A YOUNG LADY WISHES A SITUAtion as governess in a family; her course of instruction—the English branches, Music, French and Drawing. Desires particularly to go South. References exchanged. Address TEACHER, No. 49 Gregory-st., where it will be stated where an interview can be had.

INSTRUCTION.—A YOUNG LADY FROM CUBA wishes to enter a boarding-school as teacher of the Spanish language, or will give private lessons at each pupil's residence. She is highly accomplished, and can give the most satisfactory reference. Address O. V. B., No. 55 Prince-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, ON SUNDAY MORNing last, at or near the Broadway Tabernacle, corner of 34th-st., a large EMERALD RING. The above reward will be paid on delivery of the same at the office of the Wheeler and Wilson Manufacturing Co., No. 508 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS FOR SALE.
[illegible]
Apply to EDWARD H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 14 Pine-st., Commercial and Bank Building.

TO LET OR FOR SALE.—A COTTAGE WITH large garden, 12 lots, filled with all kinds of fine fruits, &c., the house has eight large airy rooms; gas in every room; a fine conservatory leading from the parlors; also, a large carriage-house and stable, with hay and good rooms over; the house is spring water and cisterns in the gardens. The whole will be rented for five or ten years to a responsible tenant. Apply to Mr. GEORGE GROVE, 164-st., South Brooklyn, adjoining the premises. Carryan the end of the street every five minutes. Commands a very fine view of the water.

HOUSES WANTED IN EXCHANGE.—ONE or two four-story high-basement houses wanted between 4th and 8th ave., and below 30th-st.; one would be preferred in the neighborhood and west of Union-square, in exchange will be given a first-class brown-stone English basement house in Gothic style of architecture, first-class house (with beautiful large garden) in vicinity of Hudson and Bleecker sts., and some of the most eligible lots in Brooklyn. Address EXCHANGE, 44 Morton-st.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND MACHINISTS.—For sale or to let, near the Atlantic Docks, a brick building 100 feet square, with a fine steam engine in place, suitable for a brewery, paint factory, planing-mill, foundery, &c. The property will be sold low, to close an estate. Apply to E. A. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—HOUSE and lot No. 8 Washington-place, 20x100 feet, containing all the modern improvements, and built in the best manner. Also, a very desirable farm of 49 acres, with good buildings and a variety of fruit, situated at East Neck, Huntington, Long Island. Also, one very desirable full-sized lot in West 14th-st. Apply to GROESBECK & HOYT, No. 34 Wall-st.

WESTERN LANDS WANTED—IN EXchange for a large assortment of fashionable jewelry, fancy goods and clothes. Good Southern lands, well located lots, or an improved farm will be taken. We also offer a large invoice of staple dry goods for part cash, balance approved property. DINGEE & HOLDEN, No. 9 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—SEVERAL three-story brick and brown-stone houses in Brooklyn, at from $5,500 to $12,000 each. This property is offered very low, to close the estate, and a large portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to E. S. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, A FINE BRICK dwelling-house, also a brick house with furniture, within 5 minutes' walk of the New-York ferries; also, several vacant lots; and also, in New-York, several very desirable parcels of lots, fronting on the Central Park. Inquire of L. J. LANSING, No. 113 Broadway, room No. 3.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME RESIDENCE AT Stamford, Conn. The house is large, containing 10 rooms, and is built in the very best manner, for a gentleman's residence. The grounds are handsomely laid out, and have fruit of every description on it. This property can be bought at a bargain. Apply to W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 19 Nassau-st., Room No. 9.

FOR SALE—THE DESIRABLE THREE-STORY modern house, in perfect order, No. 34 Warren-place, (Charles-st.,) corner of Waverley-place; can be seen from 2 to 5 o'clock; a large part of the purchase-money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to
W. J. BROWNE, No. 20 Commerce-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE SIX-STORY STORE with basement and cellar, 100 feet by 25, running through to Theatre-alley, No. 113 Nassau-st. Stores Nos. 50 and 54 John-st., 17 feet by 70, with basement and cellar. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 70 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE THREE-STORY BRICK house, with a large basement store; the house has all the modern improvements, and the location, for a residence or business purposes, cannot be surpassed. Inquire at No. 160 3d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

SOME ELEGANT BROWN-STONE HOUSES, situated on the south side of 48th-st., near 7th-av., for sale or to let, cheap. These houses contain every modern improvement. Inquire of H. L. BULKLEY, 47th-st., near 6th-av.

TO LET—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, A very desirable office on the ground floor in Exchange-place, between William and Broad sts. Furniture, all new, will be disposed of with the office. Address Box No. 120 Post-Office.

$28,000—MORTGAGE $12,000.—FOR sale or exchange for a country seat near New-York, a first class brown-stone four-story high-stoop house, 22x38, 2 lots, (corner,) below 30th-st., on Lexington-av. W. H. HILLICK, No. 407 Broadway.

VALUABLE FINE LANDS IN WISCONSIN to exchange for Merchandise, of different descriptions; part cash, if necessary. A fine bargain can be made, if applied for immediately. For particulars, apply to W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 19 Nassau-st., Room No. 9.

CENTRAL PARK LOT.—THE LOT NEXT TO the 6th-av. front lots, on the most desirable square opposite the Park, being a high location, and about on the new grade, for sale cheap for cash, if taken promptly. Apply to JAMES F. WENMAN, No. 146 Pearl-st.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY brown stone house, complete with every improvement, No. 67 Second-place, Brooklyn, to an A 1 tenant, at $600 per annum, until May 1, 1860. W. G. CREAMER, No. 31 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE PROPERTY NOS. 263, 265, 267 and 269 Atlantic-st., also No. 39 Dean-st., Brooklyn. For further particulars inquire of JOHN DIKEMAN, Jr., No. 21 Halsey Buildings, Brooklyn.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON 125TH AND 126th sts., between 5th and 6th ave.; also, on 123d and 124th sts., in all 13 lots for sale by W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 19 Nassau-st., Room No. 9.

A VALUABLE LOT ON CHRYSTIE-ST., near Bayard, for sale. Said lot has a two-story frame house on it. Apply to W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 119 Nassau-st., Room No. 9.

STEAM POWER AND ROOMS TO LET—At the Empire Works, foot of East 24th-st and 25th p l., Engines 1,000 horse power. Inquire on the premises, of SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT, LOCATED IN Bleecker-st. For particulars, inquire of WM. A. SMITH, No. 339 Bleecker-st.

BROADWAY PROPERTY FOR SALE.—An extra size lot in the vicinity of Bond-st. For further information apply to ABNER L. ELY, 31 Pine-st.

TO LET—A SUITE OF OFFICES IN THE TIMES Building on the second floor, corner of Park-row and Spruce-st. Apply at the Times Office.

OFFICES TO LET.—GOOD OFFICES AT VERY reasonable rents in the Park Bank Building, Nos. 3 and 5 Beekman-st. Apply in the Bank.

TO LET—AN OFFICE IN THE TIMES BUILDING on the third floor, on Park-row. Apply at the Times office.

NORTH AMERICAN LAND AGENCY.—Taxes paid in all the Western States; Deeds recorded and Titles investigated. Address SYDNEY MYERS, Galesburg, Ill., or inquire of T. B. JACKSON, Architect, No. 129 Broadway, New-York.

INSTRUCTION

MORAVIAN BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Nazareth, Northampton County, Pa. Easy of access from New-York by Central Railroad of New-Jersey to Easton, thence by stages 7 miles. A new term will commence Jan. 4, 1859. Payment in advance, $60 per quarter, for board and tuition in English, German and vocal music. Extra charge for instruction in ancient languages and instruments; music $40 $10 per quarter. Catalogues, with full particulars, to be obtained from Messrs. A. BINGER & CO., No. 32 and 34 Liberty-st., New-York; JORDAN & BROS., No. 209 North 3d-st., Philadelphia; or from the Rev. EDWARD H. REICHEL, Principal.
NAZARETH HALL, Dec. 1, 1858.

ARMENIA SEMINARY.—THE REV. DENNISON GAGE, A. M., Principal. Male and female; first-class institution with an able corps of teachers and low terms, offers unusual inducements to students. Winter term begins Dec. 16. Circulars or information may be obtained of the Rev. E. E. Adams, No. 176 Duane-st., the Rev. A. C. Stanford, Five Points Mission, No. 67 Park-st., A. J. Gilbert, Liberty-st., Thomas Hoyt & Co., No. 238 Front-st., New-York, or of George W. Curtis, Amenia, N. Y.

ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES—NO. 820 BROADWAY—F. MARTINELLI, PRINCIPAL.—Instruction given in French, German, Spanish, Italian, Latin, Greek, Hebrew, and English. Classes are formed day and evening. Terms in classes, $10 per quarter. For circulars and further information, apply as above, to F. MARTINELLI.

FRENCH IN SIXTY LESSONS—ON A NOVEL Method, by Professor LAMBERT, at 7 P. M. on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS at 6½ for beginners; at 8½ for conversation. Admission to both $3 a month. At 7 o'clock P. M., day classes. Prof. JOSEPH J. GREENE, No. 63 4th-av. Private lessons.

BOYS OR MEN PREPARED FOR BUSINESS at COLLEGE'S Commercial Academy, No. 704 Broadway, will become quick in business, good penmen and practical book-keepers. Applicants may now save 20 per cent. by securing tickets for the full Commercial Course before Jan. 1. Book-keeping only $10.

THE VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES—Boarding and day pupils—No. 17 East 14th-st. For full information, see circular, which may be obtained at the Institute, or will be sent to applicants. The Rev. D. G. VAN NORMAN, A. M., Principal.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE, NO. 365 Broadway.—Schools supplied with competent teachers, schools with pupils, and teachers with positions. Teachers of French, French and Music, and Music and drawing, wanted immediately.
SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE Institute, for the education of young gentlemen and lads, on Washington-square, No. 210 4th-st.
CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.
P. S.—The second quarter opened Monday, Nov. 22.

FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE—BOARDING PUPILS ONLY—Nos. 61 and 63 Madison-av., New-York. Winter term opens Nov. 1.
Rev. Dr. FERRIS, Rector.
C. E. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

A. FLACK, A. M., PRINCIPAL OF THE Hudson River Institute, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y., furnishes board and tuition (summer English) at $50 per week. Autumn session commenced Nov. 8. Next term opens Jan. 2, 1859.

$130 PER YEAR.—ENGLAND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE AND MILITARY ACADEMY, [illegible] New-York. Address the Rev. [illegible] Principal, or call No. 128 Nassau-st., up stairs, or 148 Walker-st.

FINANCIAL.

THE MANHATTAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
New-York, Nov. 20, 1858.
Notice is hereby given that the books for subscription to the Capital Stock of the Manhattan Marine Insurance Company will be open at No. 48 Pine-st.
Commissioners for receiving subscriptions.
JAMES DE PEYSTER OGDEN,
BEN. B. GROCKER, of the firm of Grocker & Wardwell.
HENRY A. SMITHE, of the firm of Smithe, Swan & Gerard.
L. SARGIA, of the firm of Frost, Harbert & Sargia & Co.
ALFRED ASPINWALL, of the firm of Aspinwall & Ayscough.

REMITTANCES.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF LIVERPOOL.
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
Drafts on the above Banks in sums to suit, from £1 upwards, payable on presentation, and good everywhere in
ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, IRELAND and WALES.
Issued by TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
OFFICE
GREAT WESTERN
MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY,
Great Western Buildings, Nos. 31 and 33 Pine-st., New-York.
The usual semi-annual interest dividend of (6) 3 cent. on the [illegible] Capital Stock of this Company will be paid at this office, on and after Jan. 1, 1859. Transfer Books will be closed from on and after Dec. 23 until Jan. 3.
DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.

40TH DIVIDEND.
BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent. on the capital stock, and of the profits of the last six months, payable at their office, No. 16 Merchants' Exchange, New-York, on and after the 1st day of January, 1859.
Transfer books will be closed until the above date.
Also, Resolved, That application be made to the Legislature for permission to increase the capital of the Company the sum of fifty-one ($51,000) thousand dollars.
By order,
WM. F. LEGGETT,
Dec. 15, 1858. Secretary.

LANSING, BALDWIN & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 3 Place de la Bourse, Paris,
Successors to Livingston, Wells & Co.,
issue letters of credit available for travelers in Europe and the East. Bills on Paris and Sterling Bills issued at New-York office.
H. S. LANSING & CO., No. 20 Broadway.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK.
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT
for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

JOHN B. MURRAY & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 40 Wall-st., New-York.
Collect Notes and Drafts throughout the United States and British Provinces. Stocks and Bonds negotiated, and loans made upon all marketable securities.

FIRST-CLASS BUSINESS PAPER
WANTED, AT LOW RATES,
By JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

OFFICE MANHATTAN OIL COMPANY,
No. 14 Broadway,
New-York, December 17, 1858.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a semi-annual dividend of Three per Cent. out of the profits of their Company, payable on and after the 1st of January next, on the Consolidated Stock, (of $300,000,) at the office of the Company.
The transfer books will be closed on the 22d inst., except for the purpose of exchange of any outstanding old certificates for new certificates, under the new basis of Capital.
JAMES M. MOTLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.

Nov. 20, 1858.
WE HAVE THE GREATEST SATISFACtion in announcing that on Tuesday, the 20th instant and for fourteen days thereafter, we shall be prepared to pay our last two installments, due respectively on 31st December, 1858, and 30 June, 1859.
J. & A. DENNISTOUN, Glasgow.
DENNISTOUN CROSS & CO., London.
A. DENNISTOUN & CO., Liverpool.
Referring to the above announcement, we beg to state that we continue our business of buying and selling Sterling Exchange, and granting Commercial and Travelers' credits.
DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO.,
No. 25 Wall-st.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON, AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY'S BONDS.—Agreeably to the provisions of the trust mortgage securing said bonds, proposals will be received by the undersigned, at Boston, until noon of Saturday, Dec. 25, next, for the sale and delivery to me, within five days thereafter, of twenty-nine (29, or any portion thereof) of the one thousand dollar bonds of said Company, payable Jan. 1, 1863, for the sinking fund.
CHICAGO, BURLINGTON, AND QUINCY
RAILROAD COMPANY,
By EDWARD L. BAKER, Finance Committee.
Boston, Dec. 18, 1858.

OFFICE OF CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.—CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 20, 1858.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1858, for the week ending Saturday, December 18, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts $2,341,512 00
Average amount of Specie 211,421 00
Average amount of Circulation 1,185,000 00
Average amount of Deposits 1,179,000 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. B. OAKLEY, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
B. B. OAKLEY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 20th day of December, 1858.
JAMES BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ARTISANS' BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1858, for the week ending Saturday, December 18, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts $1,095,175 00
Average amount of Specie 100,000 00
Average amount of Circulation 40,000 00
Average amount of Deposits 977,000 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. A. TOOKER, Cashier of the ARTISANS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. A. TOOKER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 20th day of December, 1858.
THOS. L. THORNTON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1858, for the week ending Friday, December 17, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts ..... $[illegible]
Average amount of Specie ..... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ..... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ..... [illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Duncan D. Ar[illegible], Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEO. B. ARTHUR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 20th day of December, 1858.
EDWIN F. CORBY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1858, for the week ending Saturday, December 18, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts $2,010,413 00
Average amount of Specie ..... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation 114,000 00
Average amount of Deposits ..... [illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. L. JENKINS, Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.
Subscribed before me, this 20th day of December, 1858.
JAMES BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1858, for the week ending Saturday, December 18, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts $13,011,021 00
Average amount of Specie 2,000,000 00
Average amount of Circulation ..... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits 8,382,400 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 20th day of December, 1858.
RICHARD CHURCHILL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1858, for the week ending Saturday, December 18, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts $1,128,300 00
Average amount of Specie 101,000 00
Average amount of Circulation 131,000 00
Average amount of Deposits 1,340,000 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 20th day of December, 1858.
JAMES BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1858, for the week ending Saturday, December 18, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts $4,279,496 00
Average amount of Specie 603,042 00
Average amount of Circulation 268,141 00
Average amount of Deposits 3,446,021 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. B. MEEKER, Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 20th day of December, 1858.
EDWARD ROBINSON, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1858, for the week ending Saturday, December 18, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts $1,623,884 79
Average amount of Specie 336,666 32
Average amount of Circulation 69,409 00
Average amount of Deposits 1,631,681 48

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ISAAC SEYMOUR, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 20th day of December, 1858.
EDWIN F. CORBY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1858, for the week ending Saturday, December 18, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts $1,570,470 38
Average amount of Specie 3,410,000 00
Average amount of Circulation 180,000 00
Average amount of Deposits 2,400,120 18

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBT. H. LOWRY, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
ROBT. H. LOWRY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 20th day of December, 1858.
E. FRANCIS CORBY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1858, for the week ending Saturday, December 18, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts $2,703,000 00
Average amount of Specie 1,371,400 00
Average amount of Circulation 341,200 00
Average amount of Deposits 4,230,100 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Geo. W. DURR, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.
G. W. DUER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 20th day of December, 1858.
EDWIN F. CORBY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1858, for the week ending Saturday, December 18, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts $2,602,801 26
Average amount of Specie 439,626 22
Average amount of Circulation 228,448 00
Average amount of Deposits 2,126,144 27

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES L. EVERITT, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 20th day of December, 1858.
MATHIAS HAYES, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1858, for the week ending Saturday, December 18, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts $302,949 00
Average amount of Specie 29,091 00
Average amount of Circulation 100,071 00
Average amount of Deposits 307,096 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. H. ELDRIDGE, Cashier of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. H. ELDRIDGE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 20th day of December, 1858.
E. SEYMOUR, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1858, for the week ending Saturday, December 18, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts $1,304,020 72
Average amount of Specie 174,320 47
Average amount of Circulation 106,778 00
Average amount of Deposits 1,080,546 04

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, BERRIAH LEWIS, Jr., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
B. LEWIS, Jr., Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 20th day of December, 1858.
BENJAMIN J. PENTZ, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1858, for the week ending Saturday, December 18, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts $699,248 00
Average amount of Specie 36,720 00
Average amount of Circulation 117,267 00
Average amount of Deposits 329,134 16

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 20th day of December, 1858.
CALVIN SMITH, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1858, for the week ending Saturday, December 18, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts $3,018,749
Average amount of Specie 626,475
Average amount of Circulation 267,187
Average amount of Deposits 2,588,269

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, C. C. WILLIAMS, Cashier of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
C. C. WILLIAMS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 20th day of December, 1858.
J. C. HARRIS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1858, for the week ending Saturday, December 18, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts $734,251 00
Average amount of Specie 207,000 00
Average amount of Circulation 141,000 00
Average amount of Deposits 470,000 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. S. COMSTOCK, Cashier of the CITIZENS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
S. S. COMSTOCK, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 20th day of December, 1858.
A. H. HARMON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1858, for the week ending Saturday, December 18, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts $1,509,000 00
Average amount of Specie ..... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation $47,000 00
Average amount of Deposits ..... [illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. G. CAMPBELL, Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. G. CAMPBELL, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 20th day of December, 1858.
JAMES BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATE—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1858, for the week ending Saturday, December 18, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts ..... [illegible]
Average amount of Specie ..... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ..... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ..... [illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. PLATT, Cashier of the STATE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
F. A. PLATT, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 20th day of December, 1858.
ANDREW ROBINSON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK, as required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1858, for the week ending Saturday, December 18, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts ..... $[illegible]
Average amount of Specie ..... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation 45,000 00
Average amount of Deposits 247,550 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. S. GARMAN, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WM. S. GARMAN, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 20th day of December, 1858.
WM. H. HURLY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1858, for the week ending Saturday, December 18, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts $1,709,000 00
Average amount of Specie ..... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation 126,000 00
Average amount of Deposits 1,029,000 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. J. LANE, Cashier of the FULTON BANK in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WM. J. LANE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 20th day of December, 1858.
EDWIN F. CORBY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1858, for the week ending Saturday, December 18, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts $667,591 15
Average amount of Specie 67,000 00
Average amount of Circulation 27,000 00
Average amount of Deposits 632,000 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 20th day of December, 1858.
W. WURZBURGER, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1858, for the week ending Saturday, December 18, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts $376,197 24
Average amount of Specie 45,101 00
Average amount of Circulation 43,036 00
Average amount of Deposits 343,070 28

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier of the GROCERS' BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 20th day of December, 1858.
JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1858, for the week ending Saturday, December 18, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts $1,260,774 16
Average amount of Specie 191,067 49
Average amount of Circulation 28,000 00
Average amount of Deposits 904,537 37

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 20th day of December, 1858.
W. C. MUNDORF, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1858, for the week ending Saturday, December 18, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts $2,426,320 00
Average amount of Specie 334,855 00
Average amount of Circulation 303,704 00
Average amount of Deposits 1,955,627 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES BURLL, Cashier of the IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
JAMES BURLL, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 20th day of December, 1858.
THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1858, for the week ending Saturday, December 18, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts $683,439 23
Average amount of Specie 147,009 76
Average amount of Circulation 108,032 00
Average amount of Deposits 191,291 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.
DANL. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 20th day of December, 1858.
JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1858, for the week ending Saturday, December 18, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts $2,134,900 00
Average amount of Specie 380,729 53
Average amount of Circulation 233,967 00
Average amount of Deposits 1,661,360 71

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOS. R. AGLY, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
T. R. AGLY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 20th day of December, 1858.
JAMES BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—Of the average daily balances of the following accounts, for the week ending Saturday morning, December 18, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts $4,860,148 72
Average amount of Specie 806,009 44
Average amount of Circulation 241,200 00
Average amount of Deposits 3,160,651 73

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES M. MORRISON, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 20th day of December, 1858.
E. FRANCIS CORBY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1858, for the week ending Saturday, December 18, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts $914,301 92
Average amount of Specie 97,663 34
Average amount of Circulation 115,676 00
Average amount of Deposits 638,719 42

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, C. C. BEACH, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. C. BEACH, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 20th day of December, 1858.
EDWIN F. CORBY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1858, for the week ending Saturday, December 18, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts $1,000,488 27
Average amount of Specie 362,282 15
Average amount of Circulation 164,118 00
Average amount of Deposits 1,029,000 82

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. HAYDOCK, Cashier of the MARKET BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 20th day of December, 1858.
EDWIN F. CORBY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1858, for the week ending Saturday, December 18, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts $4,108,835 79
Average amount of Specie 931,135 52
Average amount of Circulation, including notes of the late Mechanics' Bank 308,483 37
Average amount of Deposits 3,800,003 83

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GIDEON DU AZELLE, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
G. DU ANGELIS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 20th day of December, 1858.
JIRES BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1858, for the week ending Saturday, December 18, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts $923,287 00
Average amount of Specie 13,041 00
Average amount of Circulation 89,512 00
Average amount of Deposits 826,923 67

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAS. H. FONDA, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. H. FONDA, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 20th day of December, 1858.
A. D. W. BALDWIN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1858, for the week ending Saturday, December 18, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts ..... $[illegible]
Average amount of Specie ..... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ..... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ..... [illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES D. VILLEPIGUE, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. D. VILLEPIGUE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 20th day of December, 1858.
JIRES BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1858, for the week ending Saturday, December 18, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts $1,303,391 18
Average amount of Specie 274,000 00
Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late Bank 242,140 00
Average amount of Deposits 1,170,000 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 20th day of December, 1858.
JIRES BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATE—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1858, for the week ending Saturday, December 18, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts ..... [illegible]
Average amount of Specie ..... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ..... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ..... [illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, [illegible], Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEO. T. SERRY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 20th day of December, 1858.
JIRES BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1858, for the week ending Saturday, December 18, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts $1,593,154 71
Average amount of Specie 231,600 71
Average amount of Circulation 130,000 00
Average amount of Deposits 1,157,093 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. M. HARRIS, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
F. M. HARRIS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 20th day of December, 1858.
J. VAN NAMEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1858, for the week ending Saturday, December 18, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts $2,152,674 98
Average amount of Specie 267,240 35
Average amount of Circulation, of the late National Bank 324,000 00
Average amount of Deposits 1,130,040 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
F. D. TAPPEN, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 20th day of December, 1858.
E. FRANCIS CORBY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1858, for the week ending Saturday, December 18, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts $341,320 19
Average amount of Specie 29,547 97
Average amount of Circulation 20,014 00
Average amount of Deposits 217,465 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier of the NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 20th day of December, 1858.
J. H. WYCKOFF, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1858, for the week ending Saturday, December 18, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts $418,709 29
Average amount of Specie 62,802 47
Average amount of Circulation 127,490 00
Average amount of Deposits 255,314 56
Average amount of Notes 5,000 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. PARKER,

[illegible]

[illegible] ARCHER, WARNER & CO.

[illegible]

[illegible] Ointment are the safest and best remedies known for the whooping cough. A few doses of the Pills, with the Ointment at same time rubbed thoroughly into the chest and throat, will relieve the most violent cases. 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[illegible]

GARVEY'S MEDICATED PAPER for the Water-closet will be on exhibition at the Fair of the American Union, to-night. In the meantime, all who wish to secure a cheap and luxurious cure and preventive of Piles will do well to get it at the headquarters of the discoverer, No. 41 Ann-street, or from any respectable druggist.

[illegible]

BOYS' WINTER CLOTHING.

Parents will please take notice that ROGERS & RAYMOND, Corner of Fulton and Nassau-sts., have made large and novel additions to their WINTER STYLES of School and Dress Clothing for Boys, and have THIS WEEK introduced SIX ENTIRELY NEW STYLES OF BOYS' OVERCOATS. ROGERS & RAYMOND'S is the Cheapest Clothing House in the United States.

[illegible]

BERRIAN'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Dec. 20.

$1,000 Ill. Int. bds	101¾	50 Panama R.R.	s60 120
2,000 Ill. Cen. bds	104¾	145 do	120¼
4,000 N. C. State 6s	90	100 do	b60 120¾
10,000 Mo. State 6s	s60 62¾	100 do	b60 120¾
16,000 do	62¾	50 do	120¾
2,000 Cal. St. 7s, s. ba.	91¾	50 do	s30 120¾
1,000 N. Y. Cen. bs	95 100¾	200 Ill. Cen. R.R.	s10 86
4,000 Erie R. 2d m. bs	90	50 do	s30 86
5,000 E. R. 3d m. b.	93	150 do	b3 86
3,000 Erie R. Sec. '75	44¾	50 do	67¾
2,000 Erie R. C. Bs. '71	42	27 Clev. Col. & Cin. RR.	96¾
8,000 Bud. Riv. R. 2d m.	75	200 Gal. & Chi. R.R.	s50 71¾
8,000 Harlem R. 1st m.	80¾	215 do	71¾
1,000 Ill. Cent. R. Bds.	104¾	150 do	71¾
18,000 LC. & M. L. G. bs.	84	150 do	71¾
11,000 do	84	50 do	s5 71¾
16 Bk. State of N. Y.	102¾	50 do	b30 71¾
28 Am. Ex. Bank	106¾	200 do	71¾
10 Commonw'th Bk.	100	50 do	s60 71
100 Del. & R. C'l Co.	b60 98	200 do	s10 71¾
25 do	98	100 do	b10 71¾
100 Penn. Coal Co.	80	50 do	s3 71¾
162 Pacific Mail S. Co.	90¾	500 Cl. & Tol. R.	31¾
100 do	b60 91	100 Ch. & R. Island R.	60¾
50 do	s60 90	250 do	60¾
300 Guilford Mining Co.	10	100 do	s60 60
100 N. Y. Central R.	b10 83¾	550 do	60¾
50 do	s30 83¾	100 do	b15 60¾
200 do	b3 83¾	100 do	b30 60¾
150 do	c 83¾	200 do	s15 60¾
11 Erie Railroad	37¾	100 do	s10 60¾
200 Erie R. R.	s60 37¾	200 do	60¾
20 Mich. C. R. R.	46¾	300 do	60¾
100 do	b60 46¾	200 do	s10 60
100 do	46¾	100 do	s60 59¾
25 M. S. & N. I. Guar'st	48	200 do	s3 60
50 do	s30 47¾	200 do	s6 60
100 do	b60 47¾	150 La C. & Mil. R. R.	3¾
500 Reading R.R.	51¾	480 do	3
100 do	s60 51¾	200 do	2¾
300 Harlem R. R.	b60 11¾	8 Macon & West. R.R.	91¾

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000 U. S. 5s, '65	104¾	50 Panama R. R.	b60. 120¾
20,000 Tenn. 6s, '90	94¾	100 do	s60. 120
5,000 La. C. & Mil. m.	3	100 do	b60. 120¾
Grant Bonds	s30 20¾	50 do	b60. 120¾
15 Amer. Ex. Bank	106¾	100 do	s30. 120¾
200 Pacific M. S. Co.	s60 90	250 Gal. & Chi. R. R.	b10. 71¾
45 do	90¾	100 do	b90 71
500 N. Y. C. R. R.	83¾	200 Chi. & R. I. R. R.	60
350 do	s6 83¾	200 do	s10 60¾
100 do	b60 83¾	100 do	b30 60¾
100 Erie Railroad	37¾	50 do	s60 60
40 Mich. Cen. R. R.	49¾	100 do	b60 60¾
16 Mich. S. & N. Ia. R. R.	30	50 do	s10 60¾
100 M. S. & N. Ia. G. S.	47¾	150 L. C. & Mil. R. R.	3¾
50 do	47¾	300 do	2¾
50 do	b10 47¾	700 do	2¾
6 Sixth-av. R. R.	122		

MONDAY, DEC. 20—P. M.

The Official Averages of the Banks in the City of New-York for the week past, ending Saturday, Dec. 18—the particulars of which are advertised by each Bank separately on another page of this paper—present, in the aggregate, the following changes from the previous weekly statement of Dec. 11:

Increase in Loans	$534,891
Decrease in Specie	586,645
Decrease in Circulation	20,539
Increase in Gross Deposits	677,799
Increase in Undrawn Deposits	706,070

Including the Clearing-House operations of the week, which show the interexchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit and also with the movement this time last season:

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	Dec. 18, 1858.	Dec. 18, 1858.	Dec 11, 1858.
Capital	$64,668,000	$67,784,755	$67,784,755
Loans	97,211,690	127,655,010	126,520,120
Specie	27,957,237	26,600,977	27,105,522
Circulation	6,309,466	7,710,627	7,750,166
Gross Deposits	76,442,130	110,032,462	109,354,663
Exchanges	12,738,024	20,342,410	20,272,681
Undrawn	63,710,106	89,690,052	88,981,982
In Sub-Treasury	3,912,775	6,235,916	6,244,033

The Bank Averages show something less on the Specie line than the registered movement of last week indicated. In loans the increase was anticipated from the employment of Government Treasury Bills, of the recent reissue of which the Banks hold alone half a million of dollars, bought or advanced upon. The Deposit line continues to go up. The balances from the Southern States have accumulated heavily at several of the leading Banks in anticipation of the January interest to be paid in New-York. Virginia has her funds already with the Bank of the State; Tennessee with the Merchants'; Missouri with the Commerce, and the Ohio State Agent with the American Exchange. The market for Money opens to-day without change of rates or general tone from last week. The Foreign Exchanges continue to be held firm by the leading Banking houses, London 109¼@109¾; Paris f.5.16¼@f.5.13¾. The extreme terms have checked the usual freedom of remittance by the *Persia*, and the mail will prove a moderate one unless rates yield a little to-morrow. The positive engagements of Bullion, thus far, are $500,000 or $600,000.

At the Stock Exchange, to-day, the heaviest business was done in the Western Road Shares, nearly all of which were lower than on Saturday, and several of which were pressed upon the market with much freedom. On the other hand, the States Stock were steady, and several of the regular dividend Shares quite firm. In Railway Bonds the transactions were moderate. A further decline of ¼ ⅌ cent. took place in La Crosse Land Grants, and lower offers were made to sell Illinois Central Construction Bonds in sympathy with the Stock, which fell off to 67 ⅌ cent. The sales of Galena and Chicago, and Chicago and Rock Island Shares, through the day amount to 6,000 shares, and the lowest points since the panic of October, 1857, were reached. At the close, in the afternoon, the price for Galena was 70¼@70½; for Rock Island, 60@60¼ ⅌ cent. The two Michigan Roads, and Cleveland and Toledo, were about the same in price as on Saturday, though sympathising to some extent in the weakness of Galena, Rock Island and Illinois Central. New-York Central opened at Saturday's last rate, 83¾ ⅌ cent., and finally closed 83½ ⅌ cent. Panama further advanced ¼@½ ⅌ cent., and Pacific Mail was also in good request at 90¼@91 ⅌ cent., closing 90½ bid. The general tone of the market, at the latest hour, was quoted heavy.

In reference to the English market for Illinois Central Stock, the London correspondent of the *Commercial* writes by the *Arabia*:

"American Securities of all kinds of course suffer considerably, especially as the accounts from New-York of the Western Railway traffic continue to produce discouragement. The movements in Illinois Central, however, constitute the chief weight upon the market. The shares of that concern are now at the lowest point touched during the worst difficulties of last year, and any attempt to sell a large quantity would apparently send the price down to a merely nominal point. It is remarked that they invariably get worse after the return of a deputation from the interest; a satisfactory report from these personages, and the misgiving thus excited is of the most injurious character.

"It is stated that many small holders are now selling from mere disgust at the worry to which they are exposed from the fact of their being able to account for the distress exhibited. According to all the figures put forth, the promise of the undertaking appears to them to be intrinsically almost the same as when the shares were at 30 premium; but when they come to attend to statements, and turn to the market as a test, they find that there must exist a large cause somewhere, as while all are apparently unanimous in a favorable view, are acting upon very different convictions. Under these circumstances, it will be a good thing for the general credit of American enterprises if the prevailing low prices should induce some large quantity of the English holdings in the Company being transferred to New-York. At all events, it is to be hoped the parties interested here will not send out any more amateur commissioners to report upon it, since a few more repetitions of that process would apparently bring the sales of their power down to nothing. The appointment of a resident director here to act in concert with the Board might probably in time have a great effect in restoring confidence, but it is obvious that no faith is now placed in the proceedings of any provincial committee, who are not personally responsible to any official body, and who, on their return home, are lost to all association with knots of their own friends, and thus

[illegible]

Some additional [illegible] discovered Gold Dust [illegible] been received [illegible] five ounces, of [illegible] DOBBS & Co. [illegible] ent. The [illegible] reported [illegible] coast of the [illegible] Australia, about [illegible] the [illegible]. The Leavenworth correspondent [illegible] SHERMAN & Co. write as follows of the location and character of the new discovery:

"Inclosed we send you a specimen of gold dust [illegible] Cherry Creek, one of the tributaries of the South Fork of Platte. We have carefully weighed all the information that has reached us, and are prepared to say that we are confident that as rich deposits as have ever been discovered anywhere exist in and near the mountains of Kansas. We have collected all the information that has reached us since the 1st of September last, and regard the following as facts well authenticated:—1. That deposits of gold exist along the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains, from Parallel 30 to Parallel 42. 2. That the gold thus far discovered is 'dust,' 'scale' and 'shot' gold. 3. That the dust and scale gold is found on the South Fork of Platte and its tributaries. 4. That shot gold is found on the Arkansas, near its sources and its tributaries. 5. That the 'red rock' has in no case been reached as far as we are informed. 6. That the gold-bearing earth lies from two to six feet below the surface; and the stratum is from four to twelve inches in thickness. This refers to the region in the vicinity of 'Cherry Creek.' We have no information on this point from any other region. 7. That the distance of the discovered mines, in the vicinity of Cherry Creek, from the mountains, is from 20 to 50 miles. 8. That some specimens of 'Nugget' gold have been found, ranging in value from $1 to $15. 9. That wood and water are abundant; the wood chiefly pine. 10. Distance from Leavenworth City to Cherry Creek mines 700 miles by the Ft. Laramie road; 600 miles by way of the 'Smoky Hill' fork of the Kansas River; 600 miles by way of the Santa Fé road; 180 miles south from Ft. Laramie; 60 miles northeast from 'Pike's Peak,' and 300 miles northwest from 'Bent's Fort' on the Santa Fé road. 11. The country is easy of access, having military roads stretching to the north and south of the discovered mines, and passing within 150 miles on the south, and a hundred miles on the north; the gold region lying between the California road, by way of Ft. Laramie on the north, and the Santa Fé road on the south. As to the truth of the facts stated above, there exists no doubt in our minds, nor have we conversed with any, who do not regard them as well settled."

Messrs. THOMPSON BROTHERS have issued their new and very useful "Bank Note Descriptive List," containing descriptions of all the *genuine* Bank notes issued by the Banks in the United States and Canada.

The Sub-Treasury received, to-day, $61,115; paid out, 99,726; balance, this afternoon, $6,197,305.

OFFICIAL BANK STATEMENTS.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS.

BANKS.	Loans. Dec. 18.	Loans. Dec. 11.	Specie. Dec. 18.	Specie. Dec. 11.
Artisans' Bank	$1,005,729	$994,490	$102,205	$110,965
Am. Exchange Bk	3,241,019	3,165,017	2,025,393	2,025,833
Atlantic Bank	492,993	488,646	77,615	73,309
Bk. of America	6,078,724	5,986,432	2,018,483	2,259,470
Bk. of Commerce	13,811,021	12,745,496	2,481,393	2,579,437
Bk. of Commw'lth	1,106,300	1,138,181	181,248	195,008
Bk. of New-York	4,279,498	4,316,000	962,542	981,980
Bk. of N. America	1,623,894	1,640,337	326,598	294,831
Bk. of Republic	4,303,470	4,121,997	1,410,006	1,369,693
Bk. St. New-York	2,635,197	2,635,197	1,271,648	1,052,931
Broadway Bank	2,602,691	2,548,336	420,629	416,115
Bull's Head Bank	364,242	367,473	39,007	44,984
Butch. & Drov. Bk	1,884,028	1,817,038	174,399	157,934
Chatham Bank	559,349	563,214	94,126	79,833
Chemical Bank	2,019,749	2,030,943	826,479	721,521
Citizens' Bank	714,221	704,947	107,998	148,077
City Bank	1,874,186	1,866,546	647,200	708,608
Continental Bank	3,016,818	3,176,842	536,230	634,019
Corn Exch. Bank	1,567,967	1,578,606	325,278	309,839
East River Bank	256,813	251,436	33,606	27,933
Fulton Bank	1,709,686	1,712,377	330,389	330,667
Greenwich Bank	667,998	661,122	87,432	100,253
Grocers' Bank	375,197	367,853	42,181	46,706
Hanover Bank	1,399,774	1,376,162	191,657	206,083
Imp. & Traders' Bk	2,496,236	2,462,767	236,465	235,120
Irving Bank	783,429	767,439	131,430	131,030
Leather Man. Bk	2,134,800	2,102,163	350,120	334,003
Manhattan Co.	4,869,148	4,879,420	638,469	671,592
Marine Bank	914,301	903,008	97,263	103,341
Market Bank	1,266,483	1,238,920	352,263	370,009
Mechanics' Bank	4,106,838	4,024,331	831,126	830,622
Mech. B'g Ass'n	322,267	344,630	13,044	67,838
Mech. & Trad. Bk	788,637	790,673	165,000	158,749
Mercantile Bank	2,833,201	2,840,172	406,420	416,420
Merchants' Bank	6,004,461	6,234,168	1,651,247	1,689,267
Merch. Exch. Bk	1,962,876	1,934,132	240,040	239,283
Metropolitan Bank	7,140,272	7,168,473	1,710,004	1,134,000
Nassau Bank	1,782,154	1,731,816	221,890	193,073
National Bank	2,143,074	2,234,220	297,235	279,392
N.Y. County Bank	361,228	356,259	90,547	86,087
N.Y. Dry Dock Co	416,709	400,945	92,667	92,667
N. Y. Exch. Bank	291,183	290,343	96,676	93,457
North River Bank	327,948	326,312	76,776	106,409
Ocean Bank	1,767,323	1,717,451	290,549	261,393
Oriental Bank	569,554	548,073	76,261	79,861
Pacific Bank	1,036,379	1,049,289	187,130	173,698
Park Bank	4,308,207	4,294,856	1,069,185	677,848
People's Bank	330,616	326,471	68,780	135,426
Phenix Bank	2,546,148	2,488,491	416,000	405,293
St. Nicholas Bank	1,300,837	1,186,016	246,876	234,877
Seventh Ward Bk	1,308,647	1,288,691	196,000	156,943
Shoe & Leath. Bk	4,391,843	3,893,229	1,458,006	1,450,961
Tradesmen's Bank	1,382,857	1,320,397	171,778	176,203
Union Bank	2,869,831	2,848,229	363,166	358,067
Total	117,065,016	116,530,159	29,209,977	27,195,533
Increase	$534,891		Decrease	$586,645

BANKS.	Deposits—Gross. Dec. 18.	Deposits—Gross. Dec. 11.	Deposits—Net. Dec. 18.	Deposits—Net. Dec. 11.
Artisans' Bank	$677,805	$666,839	$584,629	$566,444
Am. Exchange Bk	7,196,967	7,101,437	5,997,881	6,089,444
Atlantic Bank	428,329	455,918	284,228	289,300
Bk. of America	6,609,976	6,649,423	5,171,428	5,285,088
Bk. of Commerce	13,259,450	12,985,179	9,950,991	9,873,387
Bk. of Commw'lth	1,340,613	1,384,459	770,018	776,231
Bk. of New-York	3,446,899	3,412,286	2,838,665	2,796,953
Bk. of N. America	1,481,891	1,479,654	910,651	924,782
Bk. of Republic	5,494,120	5,383,070	4,198,616	4,205,666
Bk. St. New-York	2,238,168	2,051,490	3,038,168	2,051,490
Broadway Bank	2,120,144	2,104,589	1,594,213	1,589,589
Bull's Head Bank	307,084	328,003	307,084	328,014
Butch. & Drov. Bk	1,660,846	1,068,303	387,342	366,426
Chatham Bank	339,134	336,382	289,771	289,934
Chemical Bank	9,229,250	9,324,453	2,961,798	3,144,843
Citizens' Bank	659,622	614,714	496,186	443,184
City Bank	1,854,668	1,817,580	1,454,068	1,421,053
Continental Bank	3,180,067	3,368,260	2,459,403	2,613,903
Corn Exch. Bank	1,792,046	1,843,447	935,959	1,049,486
East River Bank	147,558	140,272	147,558	140,272
Fulton Bank	1,542,915	1,508,286	1,302,935	1,338,286
Greenwich Bank	541,513	570,366	516,736	542,257
Grocers' Bank	343,607	348,330	343,070	348,230
Hanover Bank	1,901,637	2,046,318	1,481,352	1,726,637
Imp. & Traders' Bk	1,655,627	1,824,010	1,416,501	1,579,776
Irving Bank	791,299	737,429	664,822	692,929
Leather Man. Bk.	1,681,369	1,719,867	1,328,869	1,391,405
Manhattan Co.	3,760,651	3,686,862	3,030,394	3,025,997
Marine Bank	638,719	647,128	469,949	455,128
Market Bank	1,220,269	1,251,804	1,050,864	1,080,623
Mechanics' Bank	3,862,863	3,732,984	3,169,734	3,061,962
Mech. B'g Ass'n	208,923	209,125	208,923	220,168
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	734,906	683,904	698,885	640,606
Mercantile Bank	2,155,465	2,203,483	1,924,479	1,985,439
Merchants' Bank	4,961,446	5,301,160	4,461,446	4,751,160
Merch. Exch. Bk.	1,178,790	1,181,840	937,145	938,731
Metropolitan Bk.	5,891,795	5,880,268	4,965,993	4,972,595
Nassau Bank	1,187,052	1,148,430	1,058,024	1,012,349
National Bank	1,100,540	1,126,163	894,032	935,236
N. Y. County Bk.	277,468	288,690	277,468	288,690
N. Y. Dry Dock Co	265,314	211,576	265,314	211,576
N. Y. Exch. Bank	282,113	289,919	282,113	289,919
North River Bank	309,812	318,884	309,812	318,884
Ocean Bank	1,469,897	1,417,713	1,354,875	1,126,268
Oriental Bank	405,040	394,825	379,781	361,794
Pacific Bank	690,069	677,177	607,586	591,187
Park Bank	5,362,392	5,149,205	3,400,099	3,191,699
People's Bank	544,308	504,873	488,508	515,922
Phenix Bank	2,710,348	2,888,341	2,142,199	2,376,091
St. Nicholas Bank	879,632	899,658	836,334	860,109
Seventh Ward Bk	879,386	835,687	784,487	734,906
Shoe & Leath. Bk	4,797,199	5,009,916	4,248,099	4,418,191
Tradesmen's Bank	771,121	748,543	694,931	685,546
Union Bank	2,461,517	2,373,019	2,077,879	1,894,053
Total	110,033,443	109,355,663	88,606,517	88,981,982
Increase	$677,799		Increase	$706,070

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE NEW-ORLEANS BANKS.

BANKS.	Loans. Dec. 18.	Loans. Dec. 4.	Specie. Dec. 18.	Specie. Dec. 4.
Citizens' Bank	4,369,141	4,336,681	3,253,919	3,162,417
Canal Bank	1,827,886	1,841,286	1,563,839	1,071,269
Louisiana	2,866,369	3,095,323	3,197,850	2,931,203
Louisiana State	4,093,187	4,118,739	4,232,271	4,238,949
Mech. & Trad.	749,768	781,336	472,343	471,008
Bk. of N. Orl'ns	1,459,237	1,335,815	719,378	946,778
Southern Bank	148,461	139,000	128,000	128,000
Union Bank	3,121,715	1,064,817	621,301	637,204
Bank of J. Robb	350,720	316,820	239,314	270,811
Crescent City	1,044,310	847,781	319,919	371,116
Bank of America	700,885	730,000	468,000	477,004
Total	18,478,702	18,616,626	15,452,344	14,951,836
Decrease	$138,924		Decrease	$500,508

BANKS.	Circulation. Dec. 11.	Circulation. Dec. 4.	Deposits. Dec. 11.	Deposits. Dec. 4.
Citizens' Bank	2,527,160	2,413,720	6,877,046	6,577,417
Canal Bank	715,808	728,600	1,302,884	1,307,434
Louisiana	674,814	726,504	4,366,410	4,198,607
Louisiana State	1,242,270	4,000,000	8,611,448	8,643,327
Mech. & Traders'	318,008	320,020	1,046,497	913,004
Bk. of N. Orleans	584,900	620,835	1,316,173	1,257,023
Southern Bank	292,267	242,160	580,022	581,734
Union Bank	800,220	808,005	1,162,422	1,046,447
Bank of J. Robb	371,820	372,900	493,905	491,378
Crescent City	349,800	351,740	697,106	697,106
Bank of America	216,000	214,000	677,240	722,150
Total	8,046,267	8,298,540	23,677,246	23,435,667
Increase	$252,310		Increase	$242,179

BANKS.	Exchanges. Dec. 11.	Exchanges. Dec. 4.	Bal'ce Due Bank. Dec. 11.	Bal'ce Due Bank. Dec. 4.
Citizens' Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	609,823	456,104
Canal Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	212,306	192,614
Louisiana	[illegible]	[illegible]	651,999	592,850
Louisiana State	[illegible]	[illegible]	326,436	324,632
Mech. and Trad.	[illegible]	[illegible]	32,520	45,637
Bk. of N. Orleans	[illegible]	[illegible]	128,344	86,681
Southern Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	240,607	236,236
Bank of J. Robb	[illegible]	[illegible]	26,445	30,072
Crescent City	[illegible]	[illegible]	24,941	24,672
Bank of America	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	8,019
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	2,252,421	2,212,547
Increase	[illegible]	[illegible]	Increase	$39,874
Decrease	[illegible]	[illegible]	Decrease	$268,267

[illegible]

Illinois Central Warrants then:

BASIS SHARE.

N. Y. State	¼@ ⅛	S. C. & Ga.	¼@ ⅛
New-England	¼	Virginia	¼@ ⅛
New-Jersey	¼@ ⅛	Canada	¼@ ⅛
Illinois	¼	Michigan	1
Phila. Bks—small	¼@ ⅛	Ohio, Ky. & Ind.	¼@ ⅛
Pa. Shinplasters	¼@1-8	Louisiana	Par
Baltimore Banks	¼	Missouri	¼
Interior Penn.	¼@ ⅛	Tennessee	1 @1½
Interior Md.	¼	Wisconsin	¼
Ala. Bks. 6s and up	1-8	Mobile	¼
North Carolina	¼	Ala. (free Banks)	1

LOW WARRANTS.

Buying.		Selling.	
10 acres, per acre	$3	100 acres, per acre	$5
20 acres, per acre	72	120 acres, per acre	85
40 acres, per acre	80	80 acres, per acre	85
40 acres, per acre	100	40 acres, per acre	110

Illinois Central.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It being almost impossible to address all the Shareholders of the Illinois Central Railroad in any other way than through a public paper, I hope you will do me the favor to insert this short statement in your columns, that it may obtain the attention of the commercial classes who are interested in this enterprise, here and abroad.

Within six weeks the shares of the Illinois Central Railroad have fallen from 86 to 68 nominal quotations, the shares being (peculiar to this road) nominally placed at $100, although only $60 has been paid in, so really the shares have fallen from 86¼ to 68¼ for a share.

This sudden depreciation has been brought about, mainly, by a concerted attack, especially on this and all western railroads, in the Stock Market.

In May, 1857, the shares were at 130 premium, on $30 paid, there being at that time a large floating debt, chiefly incurred in the purchase of Plant and Rolling stock to a greater extent than could be required for some time to come. The floating debt has been liquidated by an assessment on the stock, so that now the road financially stands in a better position than it has ever done, yet it has fallen in public estimation the shares being now quoted at 70, or worth $38 when $60 has been paid in, and this too in spite of the steady continuance of the sale of the lands of the company and the cancelment of its bonds through panic or no panic.

The aggregate sales of the lands up to November 30, 1858, is equal to $15,981,262 00, paid part in cash, and the larger portion in notes, payable yearly as they mature, extending over some six or seven years.

The lands canceled up to the 30th of November last, from cash received in part payment for land sold by the Company, is $1,034,000, or in other words, a saving to the Company at 7 ⅌ cent. of $72,380 ⅌ annum, being a saving of rather more than $6,000 ⅌ month, which may be fairly added to the monthly receipts of the present period, against the earnings of the same period last year.

This saving of interest is daily going on by the continual cancelment of bonds, as instanced by the amount of $53,000 canceled during the month of November last, in spite of the failure of the crops of the West this year. To this may be added notes renewed which the poorer class of farmers could not meet, but which will, in all probability, be paid after the harvesting of the crops of the coming year.

The issue of Bonds of this Company is, Construction Bonds, $17,000,000; Freeland Bonds, $3,000,000. Total, $20,000,000. Stock, 175,000 shares, on which $60 a share has been paid, 40 ⅌ cent. yet remaining uncalled up. Of the $20,000,000 of Bonds, there are, as stated, $1,034,000 cancelled, leaving total of Bonds in the hands of the public, $18,966,000, which are daily being diminished by receipts from lands sold.

The Company now hold about $14,000,000 of notes of purchasers for land—suppose; half these notes are not met, owing to certain depreciation of property; there would remain $7,000,000, which being paid would reduce the Bonds to $12,000,000, and the Company would have remaining, free of incumbrance about 2,000,000 acres of land, which, at $6 ⅌ acre, would clear off the remaining bonds and leave the Company free of all debt.

The net earnings for the present year are calculated at about $400,000 over and above working expenses.

I am, Sir,
Yours, truly,
AN ORIGINAL SHAREHOLDER.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS

[illegible] COLLECTIONS MADE on all parts of the Northwest, and remitted for on day of payment. E. K. WILLARD YOUNG, Bankers, Chicago, Ill.

[illegible] SIGHT AND TIME BILLS, on all the Southern cities, purchased by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO. [illegible], 24, 1858.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Dec. 20, 1858—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the leading kinds of Produce, since noon of yesterday, have been as follows:

	Hudson R. Boat.	Erie R. R.	Southern Boats.	Total.
Ashes, bbls	60	—	—	60
Flour, bbls	9,049	2,369	721	12,039
Provisions, pkgs	2,609	1,300	877	4,785
Whisky, bbls	277	50	20	347

ASHES—Are quiet at former prices. Pots, $5 50 Pearls, $5 75 ⅌ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Rio has been in active request, to-day, at full prices. Sales transpired of two entire cargoes, amounting, in all, to 6,000 bags, on terms not disclosed. The receipts, during the week, consist of 17,600 bags Rio and Santos. Stock of Rio, in first hands, this evening, 11,416 bags. Sales were also made of 1,000 bags low grade Laguayra, on private terms; and 200 bags Maracaibo, at 11¼c.@11½c. ⅌ lb.

COTTON—Sales were made today of 1,900 bales, at unchanged rates.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. Orl'ns.
Ordinary, ⅌ lb	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
Middling, ⅌ lb	12	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
Middling Fair, ⅌ lb	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market opens steadily for the leading kinds of State and Western Flour, which are in fair request for home use. Sales 10,000 bbls., within our previous range.

Unsound State, ⅌ bbl	$3 00@ 4 20
Superfine State	4 25@ 4 50
Extra State	5 00@ 5 25
Superfine Western	4 40@ 4 60
Fancy Ohio	4 65@ 5 00
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 90@ 5 50
Extra Ohio	5 40@ 7 00
Fancy Genesee	5 30@ 5 75
Extra Genesee	5 70@ 7 75
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 75@ 8 50

Canadian continues in request at former rates; sales 475 bbls., at $5 25@$5 30 for low to choice extra, ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour is in fair demand at old figures; sales 1,000 bbls., at $4 75@$5 40 for mixed and straight brands, and $5 50@$5 75 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour is selling slowly at $4 25@$4 10 for fine to superfine, ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal is more sought after at $3 40 for Jersey, and $4 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.

FRUIT—Sales, 800 boxes Raisins, at Saturday's prices.

GRAIN—Wheat is inactive and nominal. A small lot of fair red Tennessee (600 bushels) was sold at $1 20 ⅌ bushel. Corn is in slack demand at irregular prices. Sales, 2,600 bushels, at 76c. for mixed Western, and 75c.@76c. for new yellow Jersey, ⅌ bushel. Rye and Barley remain as last noticed. Oats are in request and are stiffly held. We quote Canada at 55c.@56½c.; Western, 54c.@55c.; State, 46c.@51c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 45c.@46c. ⅌ bushel.

HIDES—A sale of 1,500 Buenos Ayres was reported, at 26½c. ⅌ lb., 6 months' credit.

HAY—Sales 400 bales North River, at 70c.@75c. for shipment, and 60c.@60c. for local use, ⅌ 100 lbs.

HONEY—Small sales of Cuba were made at 65c. ⅌ gallon, 2 ⅌ cent. off for cask.

HOPS—Sales have been made since our last of 110 bales new, within a range of from 16c.@16c. ⅌ lb.

IRON—Is very quiet, at old figures.

LEAD—Continues in demand at buoyant prices.

LIME—Rockland, 70c. for Common, and $1 for Lump, ⅌ bbl.

MOLASSES—Has been lightly dealt in at former quotations. Small lots of New-Orleans were purchased at 36c. ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Turpentine has been in fair demand. Sales have been reported of 1,300 bbls. Crude at $2 62½, with some at $2 75, ⅌ 280 lbs.; and 400 bbls. Spirits, part at 43½c.@49c. ⅌ gallon. Tar and Resin are essentially unaltered.

OILS—The demand continues moderate at old figures.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in good demand, at uniform prices; sales 2,250 bbls., in lots, at $17 50 for old Mess; $18@$18 12½ for new Mess, here; $19 50 for 1,000 bbls. do., deliverable in April and May; and $13 50@$13 75 for Prime, here, ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats are quiet. Sales of Hams, at 9¼c.@9½c. for Hams, and 6½c.@6¾c. for Shoulders, ⅌ lb. Bacon is inactive and nominal. Lard is less active, but is dearer;